THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 76. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Notes of the War.

Dore and the Empire.

The Father of Grant

Good Old Man, but will be Talking

Exploits of the Maryland Navy.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN MAILS.

M. Gustave Dore and the Late Empire.

A literary gentleman in Liverpool has received a letter from the widow of a member of the Paris press, who died from privations directly attributable to the siege. The statement which the lady desires to refute is the following, which lately appeared in the *Daily News:*—"When Napoleon III started on his military promenade to Berlin, Offenbach composed a triumphal march for him, which will probably be attached to the picture which M. Gustave Dore drew of that sovereign crossing the Rhine at the head of his victorious hosts." She writes as follows:

"My dear Mr. ——.—Yesterday I had a letter from Paris, one from Madame Dore (*mere*); but it is not to gossip that I have taken up my pen; it is to ask you to help me refute a paragraph of the *Daily News*, which I enclose, and which is a libel on our kindest friend, the great artist Dore. I know you admire him and appreciate him. If you knew all he was during the siege to your dead friend you would feel as I do when a calumny is propagated. Gustave Dore, as well as his whole family, has ever been staunchly anti-imperialist. He gave the strongest proof of this when he, on two distinct occasions, refused to accompany the Empress to the inauguration of the Isthmus of Suez Canal, as artist attached to her suite. Gustave Dore was at one of her Lundi balls at the Tuileries. A chamberlain informed him of her Majesty's wish to speak to him on the dais. The Prince of Wales was engaged in conversation with her; but she turned from him to Dore, and made him the tempting offer. He unhesitatingly declined. A few weeks later he was at a *fete* given by the Emperor to the somewhat recalcitrant deputies at the Palace of St. Cloud. The Empress met Dore in the gardens and renewed her offer. Dore again refused. Throughout the whole seige Dore was out at every sortie until Jules Favre and General Trochu personally begged of him to make drawings of the provisional fortifications, which they wished should be preserved, to show future generations what Paris had accomplished for her own defense. Knowing how gallantly he acted throughout the siege in the defense of the republic, I felt it a duty to refute this calumny. I have often seen the drawing—not picture— in question; I, moreover, possess a photograph of it. I enclose you a copy of the letter I have addressed to the editor of the *Daily News*, but I do not know whether, as he does not know my name, he will insert it. Do try and get Dore done justice do by the English press. No report could vex him and his family more."

The following is a copy of the letter to the editor of the *Daily News*, referred to above:—

"SIR:—Having read in a paragraph of the *Daily News* of March 12, a statement to the effect that Gustave Dore has executed a picture of Napoleon III crossing the Rhine, I beg to give to that statement the most unqualified denial. If you will examine the published photograph of the chalk-drawing—not picture—to which allusion is made, you will fail to discover any representation either of Napoleon III or of any of his staff. The French army is represented as marching towards the Rhine, while the armies of Louis XIV. of the Republic, and of the First Empire, rise from their graves and with shot-riddled colors salute the advancing troops. I saw the drawing at the residence of M. Dore, No. 73 Rue St. Dominique, St. Germain, Paris, a few weeks since. M. Gustave Dore has ever been a staunch anti-Imperialist, etc."

A CARD FROM THE PRESIDENT'S FATHER.

The Scandal about the Cincinnati Appointments—Mr. Jesse R. Grant Makes an Explanation.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette.

SIR:—If I remain silent, people will think that what the Stomses have said, and what reporters have told as being said by me, is true. * * * The cause of my trouble is in having placed confidence in the Stomses. This is the way I came to have any:—I was going along Lower Market street, about a month before the Chicago Convention met, when a young man came out of a store, and said his father wanted to see me; I did not know who his father was. He said Mr. Stoms. I did not know any more than I did before, but followed him in. A very pleasant, smiling little man met me; was glad to see me; said he was chairman of the Republican Committee of Hamilton county, and was going to get elected a delegate to the Chicago Convention on purpose to vote for General Grant. He saw me two or three times before the convention, and after the nomination kept coming often, and whenever I was near the store they would run after me to come in. He was very pleasant. He is a talkative, confidential kind of man.

Towards the end of February he came and gave me tickets for Miss Grant and myself, and said the railroad company had sent them. I never expected him to get any tickets, or do anything. He went on the same train with us, and did every little thing to make the journey pleasant. On the way he told me all about his son Horace, the assessor of the First district; what a good soldier he was, and what a good Republican he had always been, although President Johnson did appoint him, and that he was a first-rate young man, and very popular.

During the journey, and at times when we met before, he told me all about himself—that he was one of the original Republicans, and had always worked hard and spent a good deal of money for the party, and thought he ought to have General McGroarty's place, the Collector of the Second district. He said if he got that, his son Horace would give up the assessor's office.

I made other recommendations, but I think the only persons that were ever appointed by Horace just on account of my recommendation were Pease and Sackett. I nearly always talked with Mr. Wm. Stoms, because he seemed to run the office from the same fatherly care which they now charge me with trying to exercise. This state of good feeling continued to near the close of the year 1869. * * * I did not suppose he harbored any malice because I had talked to him, but it seems from the date of a certificate of Pease that he publishes that he did. The thought then likely came up that he could make some use of the conversation about Welthoff in April, but he did not show it, and our meetings continued friendly until a week or two after Wright Clarke came here, I think in December. I called at his store, and told him Horace had tried to insult me in the manner he had turned Pease off. I told him that Pease and Sackett were the only men that had been appointed at my request, and ought to be treated as well as the others, and not turned out without any hearing or any notice, and told him that Horace ought to do as he would be done by, and think how he would feel if he was treated in that way. * * * About the 23d of January, 1871, I received a few lines from the President, with two letters inclosed written to him by William Stoms and Horace Stoms. They shocked me. The ingratitude and perfidy of these two men bewildered me. * * * About a month after I received the letters one of the city papers had an account of a private conversation with me. It seems I had been deceived by an impostor, who had called to see me to express the pleasure he felt at seeing his old classmate and intimate friend confirmed as Minister to Denmark. He talked familiarly about things connected with my family, and I was much entertained by his talk. If he told his name I have forgotten it, and he lived in Xenia.

I believe now that somebody sent him to find out whether I had heard anything of the two letters, and to tell anything I said. Somebody, who was willing to believe such a thief, made a long story out of what he told him, and published it. Every one knows what use the Stomses and their friend Bloss made of it. They tried to drive me to publish their confidential letters, and, when I would not, they did it. William Stems said he had kept no copy of his, but published what he could recollect of it, and Bloss published Horace's from recollection after hearing it read.

Before I close I will correct other falsehoods that have been spoken, saying that I have been setting up the offices here. This is all I can remember doing; I wrote a letter recommending Mr. Stephenson for the Custom House, and I tried all I could to get the Post Office for Fred. Mayer. I do not remember of hearing of Weitzel or Pullan until after they were made Collectors, and I never wanted Shaw for Assessor. All I did about the Supervisor's office was when Wright Clark sent for me to help him turn out Weitzel and Pullan, and put John Hooker and James Sands in their place. Then I blew up the whole plot that Stoms and Sands and that set had laid to get hold of the revenue offices. I think I did some good then in stopping the whisky and tobacco ring from starting again. I do not remember ever to have said anything about any of the other offices. The only thing about the offices here that I ever thought the President did for me was to leave Stoms in the office Johnson gave him, and he has turned out so bad that I conclude to give no more recommendations. I find that good men do not come for them, and mean ones do; one or two of that kind have lately. I think the papers will not make anything by abusing me, now nearly 80 years old, only because I am the President's father, nor that all of them put together can cause him to honor his father and mother less in the future than he has in the past, even as God has commanded him.

J. R. GRANT.

Covington, March 20, 1871.

THE MARYLAND "NAVY."

Its Daring Exploits—The Duck-Oyster War.

The Easton (Md.) *Star* of this week contains the following:—

On the 21st inst. Captain Thomas J. Valliant, master of State Oyster Police sloop Nannie Merryman, pursuant to orders of Captain Davidson, proceeded to look after the gunning interest of the State, anchored in Captain John's creek, made sail on a canoe, and started for the flat, on the Susquehanna river; saw a man raise up and shoot from a boat, which was repeated six or eight times. Captain Valliant then made for the gunners, the wind by this time having increased to a storm. The gunners were in the act of taking in their game and decoys when they were informed by Captain Valliant that they were under arrest. The gunners said "we are caught," begged hard to be carried to Havre-de-Grace, because they could not give security from home. Captain Valliant informed them that his orders were "not to take any one to that place." At length, through force of circumstances, the gale continuing, he was compelled to do so. The wind having increased to a storm, twelve miles from his sloop, no hard tack with him, and Havre-de-Grace the most accessible harbor, Captain Valliant took the gunners before Squire Sanderson, with positive proof of violation of the law. Sanderson, after a sort of sham trial, dismissed the case. The wind in the meantime abated. Captain Valliant, dissatisfied with the result of his hard day's work, reached his sloop about 8 o'clock P. M., partook of refreshments in way of supper, and turned in for the night. Next morning the captain started in his yawl boat, rowed all around in every direction, but no gunners were to be seen and no gun heard. After a fruitless search he returned to his vessel, which had followed at a distance as far up the river as the first battery. It being a calm he rowed the sloop into harbor, and anchored for the night; went out the next day with the same result. On the 24th the wind was northwest, blowing hard; weighed anchor at 8 o'clock A. M., ran out Swan Creek around the flats, but found no gunning nor any gunning apparatus. He concluded to run down the bay to look at the dredgers: saw six vessels dredging on forbidden ground, captured three of them, made chase after the rest, but was only able to overhaul one of them and take his number. Night setting in, he gave up the chase after the other two as hopeless.

SAN DOMINGO.

Cabral and the Commissioners.

A N. Y. *Herald* correspondent writes:—

In a former letter I stated that a messenger had been sent by Cabral to the Haytien lines with letters to the Commissioners from Cabral, which messenger had been detained there by the Haytien forces to await orders from the President. After much negotiation the messenger was allowed to come to Port-au-Prince, when an interview was had by him with the Commissioners, and the letters received and answered.

The interview amounted to nothing, and Mr. Wade became disgusted at the importance given to the occasion, and declined having any further to do with the matter, the Haytien Government undoubtedly being at the bottom of the whole arrangement. The following is Cabral's principal letter, together with the reply of the Commissioners thereto:—

GOD, COUNTRY AND LIBERTY.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, YAQUE, March 5, 1871.—To Senors Benjamin F. Wade, Andrew D. White and Samuel G. Howe, members of the Commission of the United States—Gentlemen:—I have read the contents of your communication, dated on the 21st of the past month, with an additional note dated on the 28th of the same month in Azua, and have duly considered them. But not having any power to enter into any class of negotiations, or to treat in any way as to the annexation of my country, and having protested in the month of March past in behalf of the people and the army which I have the honor to govern, it appears to me altogether useless to be interviewed as to the subject which you propose to me.

If you have instructions from your Government to study the opinions and desires of the Dominican people upon these particulars, according to the expressions in your communications, the best way in which you can fulfil your instructions is to pass through and visit the people, and in this way you will be able to assure yourselves better of that which I have already said in my communication of the 27th of February. And it will appear that we have not alone protested in uniting against the annexation, but that it will be shown to be a fact that for more than a year we have been protesting against annexation with arms in our hands.

Gentlemen, Generals Wenaeslas Alvarez and Francisco Tavieso are commissioned to visit you in order to invite you to visit these people, and if you will so to decide to honor us with a visit to these, my general headquarters, they are charged to accompany you.

With assurances of consideration and regard, I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

JOSE MARIA CABRAL,
General of the Revolutionary Movement.

BAY OF PUERTA PRINCE, March 9, 1871.—To General Jose M. Cabral, etc.—Sir:—The undersigned, members of the United States Commission of Inquiry to St. Domingo, have received by the hands of General Wenaeslas Alvarez and General Francisco Tavieso, the two communications which you were pleased to address the commission on the 25th of last month and the 3d inst., respectively, and hasten to state that it will not be convenient, for the present, to enter upon the investigations indicated, but it is possible that they may be able to do so soon, in which case they will avail themselves of the attentive offer of services made by General Alvarez and General Tavieso.

The undersigned have the honor to be, with due consideration and esteem, your obedient servants,

ANDREW D. WHITE,
SAMUEL G. HOWE.

Mr. Wade peremptorily declined to sign this letter.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Prince Bismarck Interviewed.

Internal Affairs of France.

Germany Will Not Interfere.

The Treaties Must be Observed.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

Pacific Coast Advices.

Indian Troubles in Arizona.

FROM EUROPE.

Bismarck's Views on the Situation.

LONDON, March 30.—A correspondent obtained an interview with Prince Bismarck, in which the state of affairs in Paris was discussed. After a courteous reception and some preliminary conversation, during which Bismarck expressed appreciation of the good sense and consistency displayed by the people and Government of the United States during the war, the correspondent asked, "Does your Excellency think the events in Paris are important to Germany?"

Germany and the Crisis.

Prince Bismarck replied, "Not important to the degree supposed. One would have thought that the public mind of Germany would have been much more engrossed with the rising and success of the Reds than has actually been the case. The German public see only

Two Points of View

when the matter is discussed. These are the possibility of the German soldiers being detained in France by the rising longer than would else have been the case; and, secondly, they point to the present state of Paris as proof that the German appreciation of the population of Paris was more correct than that of neutrals, who considered Paris the centre of civilization, and regarded it as almost too sacred to be touched by the German barbarians."

The Policy of the Prussians.

Correspondent—What is the policy of Germany in the present complications?

Bismarck—The matter is as simple as possible to the eyes of German statesmen. The Reds now in possession of Paris are simply rioters. The Government of M. Thiers is the only legitimate Government. So soon as the insurgents transgress the terms of the conventions concluded with the legitimate Government of France, the Germans will treat them as rioters and disperse them by force of arms, but so long as they do not transgress the stipulations they will be left alone.

Will Prussia Interfere in France?

Correspondent—Then there will be no interference in behalf of the Government?

Bismarck—Not directly, but facilities will be afforded to the Thiers Government with regard to the concentration of troops at Versailles. They will be allowed to mass a larger force there than they could according to the stipulations of the peace preliminaries. It is also likely that upon the direct application of the French Government German aid will not be withheld.

Germany and the Thiers Government.

Correspondent—But is not Germany interested in the preservation of the Thiers Government?

Bismarck—Only so far as the fulfilment of the conditions of peace is concerned. Certainly the Government of M. Thiers is the only one which gives guarantees for a compliance with the stipulations of the peace preliminaries.

No Collusion with the "Reds."

Correspondent—Did Germany send a message to the Reds declaring that she would not interfere, but would maintain friendly relations?

Bismarck—Certainly not; there is a mistaken idea prevailing in England with regard to the

Position of Germany Towards the Rioters

in Paris, in consequence of the wrong translation of the letter of General Schlobein. The *Journal Officiel* said so long as Germans were not interfered with, a "passive attitude" would be preserved. This was made to read a "friendly attitude." A very different thing.

Then there were telegrams sent from Germany relating to the riots, and two of them were simply of a military character. One of these was my own, addressed to M. Favre, which was also misinterpreted. In short, Germany will never interfere with the internal affairs of France, but all parties must respect and observe the peace stipulations to the letter; and if, in order to do this, the legitimate French Government appeals for aid, Germany will probably extend it to a certain degree. Germany will also aid the Government of France to enforce law and order by releasing the strict regulations of the peace preliminaries. Further than this Germany will be passive.

The Paris Revolution.

LONDON, March 31.—Advices from Paris state that at noon yesterday the sub-Central Committee remitted its powers to the Communal Council, and a proclamation announcing the fact to the citizens was at once issued. A decree was also made public

Abolishing Conscription,

stating that no force except the National Guards will be introduced into Paris, and ordering all able-bodied male citizens to belong to the National Guards. Another decree remits lodger rents from October, 1870, to April, 1871, and says rents to be paid shall be reckoned by months. The sale of all pawned articles is suspended. Another decree orders all public officials, on pain of dismissal to

Disregard the Orders

emanating from the Versailles Government. Changes in the routine of military duty are announced daily.

The Place Vendome is placarded with the decrees of the Commune.

All Documents from the Versailles Authorities

are forbidden circulation in Paris.

Deputies Delescluze and Courmet, desiring to remain with the Communists, have resigned their seats in the Assembly.

A Proclamation

bearing the caption of "The Federation National" urges the citizens of Paris to prove for themselves and descendants the value of liberty, and they will surely assist in founding the universal republic.

Paris Grows Sadder

in appearance daily. One hundred and sixty thousand people have left within ten days.

The chaplains are ordered to cease

The Performance of Mass

in prisons.

The insurance offices have been seached by order of the Commune for jewels and money deposited by the Empress Eugenie.

M. Ferry Goes to Brussels

to take part in the peace negotiations.

Troops from the south and west of France are ordered to concentrate at Angouleme.

The Marine Infantry

are at Versailles, and expect to be reviewed on Sunday in the Champ de Mars.

PARIS, March 31.—A despatch from Berlin says that the

State of Siege

in the districts of France occupied by the 1st, 2d, 8th, 10th, and 11th Corps is raised from March 27.

The prisoners will, however, still be subjected to trial by court-martial.

The *Echo du Parlement* of Brussels says that a convention has been signed modifying the

Preliminaries of Peace

by granting a delay on the payment of the five hundred millions of francs due from France to Germany April 1.

The *Independance Belge* states that General Ulric Fonvielle is organizing a force of

600,000 National Guards

at St. Germain for the support of law and order.

A special despatch to the London *Times* anticipates

An Approaching Struggle,

which must be of a desperate character.

La Vengeur threatens a

Forcible Ejection of the National Assembly

from Versailles. The insurgents seem confident that the Government troops will not fight.

M. Blanqui has information that the Paris Cabinet has imitated the example set by Mazzini in the founding of his Ministry at Rome.

The Communal Council is deliberating upon a proposal to pay the Prussian indemnity selling Versailles for one milliard of francs to an Anglo-American company; St. Cloud for eight hundred millions of francs to a German gambling proprietor, and Fontainebleau for five hundred millions of francs.

Paris Standing Another Siege.

LONDON, March 31.—The *Daily News'* special despatch from Versailles says that the Government has stopped all the horses and cattle from entering Paris. The mails to and from Paris are greatly delayed, and will, it is expected, be stopped entirely.

The Commune is actively disarming the loyal National Guards.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 31—11:30 A. M.—Consols 91¼ for both money and account. American securities firm. United States Bonds of 1862, 92½; of 1865, old, 92; of 1867, 91¾; ten-forties, 89¼. Stocks firm. Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110¾; Great Western, 43.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—11:30 A. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 7½d.; Orleans, 7½d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 11,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 81,000 bales; for export, 15,000; on speculation, 9000. Stock, 759,000; American, 415,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 50,000 bales; American, 17,000. Actual export, 23,000.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Crop Prospects.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The weather is very warm, with drying winds prevailing throughout the State, which seriously affect the growing grain.

A Heavy Gale

of wind drove the schooners Heinrich and Minerva ashore at Stewart's Point. Both vessels are a total loss. The schooners Staghound and Meldon are ashore at Seilman creek and badly damaged.

Mrs. Fair's Trial

for murder will not be concluded before Wednesday next.

Trial Before a Vigilance Committee.

Wells, who confessed to the Vigilants of Virginia City, Nevada, that he had committed arson, pleaded guilty of the crime in the first degree, when placed on trial in that city.

The Dominguez Family,

who were arrested, on the testimony of a pretended accomplice, for the murder of one Trowller, in order to obtain his money, proved their innocence and were discharged.

Great Drouth.

The cattle in the upper part of the San Joaquin Valley are dying for want of water. A great drouth prevails there.

The Indian Depredations in Arizona

are increasing with frightful rapidity. Jerry Redmond, a Canadian, was murdered by them in Camp Apache on the 8th, and on the 10th a Government supply train was attacked near the infantry encampment, and two men were killed and sixteen mules run off. On the same day Hinds & Harker's beef supply train was at tacked and two herders killed. On the 18th William Cask was killed at Camp Crittenden, and the stock stampeded. On the 26th L. B. Wooster was killed on a farm near Tubal, and a Mexican woman carried off. On the same day Basqui Ranche was attacked, and the sentinels at the infantry camp fired on. Other murders and attacks by the Indians are reported.

FROM CUBA.

Reported Successes of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, March 27.—General Modesta Diaz, the insurgent chief, and a native of Santo Domingo, surprised in the neighborhood of Bayamo the contra-guerillas of the Habana Regiment, composed of seventy men. The attack was so sudden and well conducted that the contra-guerillas, after a very slight resistance, scattered and fled, but, with the exception of the chief, were all captured and killed.

General Diaz also surprised a cavalry force, killing twelve men. The rebel loss in these engagements was insignificant. The continued activity in the Eastern Department gives color to the Cuban claim that part of the Hornet's cargo was landed after the unfortunate attempt at Puenta Brava.

These successes, following the great victory at Mayart, inspire fresh hope in insurgent circles here, and the reports from the insurrectionary districts show much warlike spirit. Trustworthy information gives the insurgent loss in the attack on Lower Pinto as six killed, all Chinese and negroes, with the exception of the son of Thomas Quinten Rodriguez.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Darien Ship Canal.

The Ku-Klux Debate in the House.

Concurring Amnesty Amendment.

Later from Europe.

Critical Condition of Paris.

Whispers of the Guillotine.

FROM EUROPE.

Critical Condition of Paris.

LONDON, March 31.—The evening edition of the *Times* contains a letter describing the situation in Paris as critical.

The Gravest Apprehension is Felt

in all quarters. Measures of proscription are secretly enforced everywhere, and the significant word

"Guillotine,"

though spoken only in whispers, is in everybody's mouth.

The German Occupation.

The *Evening Standard* has a despatch reporting that the Germans will occupy Paris immediately upon the downfall of the Thiers government. A proclamation from the Commune predicts the establishment of a

Universal Republic.

The insurrection in Marseilles is dying out. Lyons is quiet.

A despatch from Paris says

The Communal Council

holds deliberations in private, but the following has been divulged:—An executive committee of seven members has been appointed.

The Commune is Divided

into nine sections, viz., finance, war, justice, safety, subsistence, education, labor, foreign, and municipal.

The names of the members are all obscure, except Endes, Pyat, Flourens, and Delescluze.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 31—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Great Western Railroad, 43¾.

LONDON, March 31—1:30 P. M.—Linseed Cakes, £10 12s.@£13; Sperm Oil, £83.@£84.; Linseed Oil, £28.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—1:30 P. M.—Corn, 5s4. for new. Pork, 80s.

Latest Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—3:30 P. M.—Stock of cotton afloat, 552,000 bales; American, 365,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Inspection.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The General of the Army will, on the 4th of April next, start on a tour of inspection of the frontiers of Texas, the Indian Territory, Kansas, and Nebraska, going out via St. Louis, Mo., Baton Rouge, and New Orleans to San Antonio; thence westward and northward along the line of posts to Nebraska; and thence back to Washington, D. C. Colonel R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General of the army, and Colonels J. C. McCoy and J. E. Tourtellotte, aides-de-camp, will accompany him.

Naval Orders.

The order of Commander Quackenbush to command the receiving ship Vandalia is revoked, and he is placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster Batione is ordered to the Benecia, in the Asiatic fleet.

The following officers are detached:—Commander Hatfield, from New York Navy Yard, and ordered to command the receiving ship Vandalia, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Commander Stanton, from command of the receiving ship Vandalia, and placed on waiting orders; Ensign Edward P. Wood, from the New York Navy Yard, and placed on waiting orders.

The Darien Ship Canal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had a session today, and considered the Darien Ship-canal treaty and various other treaties left over from last session. It was agreed to move for an executive session after the morning hour today for the consideration of these treaties. The Darien Ship-canal treaty will meet with opposition from Senator Sumner, who wishes to propose some important amendments, which will necessitate a new negotiation.

Sumner's Speech.

Several of Sumner's friends have called his attention to the fact that it would have been better had he left out of his speech any reference to the Ku-klux. They think this is too strong and will damage his speech. Sumner, in his reply, says that a year hence this part of the speech will be regarded as one of its strongest points.

Mr. Shellabarger on the Ku-klux Bill.

Mr. Shellabarger this morning called attention to the fact that there are so many names down on the list for speeches, that he thought it impossible to close the general debate on Monday. He, therefore, suggested that the House have a night session this evening, which was agreed to.

The Concurring Amnesty Amendment,

which many Republicans are anxious to offer to the Ku-klux bill, Mr. Blaine will rule out inasmuch as this is a bill which requires a two-thirds vote to pass it, it cannot be offered as an amendment to a bill requiring only a majority vote.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 31.—The Senate is not in session.

House.

The House devoted its whole time to the Republican Apportionment bill, which passed finally by a party vote at 12:30 o'clock, and will go to the Senate as reported by the House Committee on Apportionment, without amendment. The Democrats alleged that the Senate will refuse to adjourn until a bill which they deemed fair was passed. The Republicans, replying, asserted that they would carry a bill fair to them, or be satisfied next election with the apportionment of 1864. The Senate and House are certainly diametrically opposed on this measure.

Mr. Hager (Rep.) protested emphatically against what he deemed an injustice done by the Republican Apportionment Committee to his district, but he voted for the bill.

Adjourned till Tuesday morning.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Cotton quiet and weak; sales 1500 bales uplands at 15c.; Orleans at 15¼c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 8500 barrels. Wheat firm but quiet; new spring, $1·55@1·59; winter red and amber Western, $1·65@1·70. Corn firm; sales 36,000 bushels new mixed Western at 83@83½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales 21,000 bushels. Beef steady. Pork firmer; new mess, $21·50; prime mess, $18@18·50. Lard dull; steam, 11¾@12¾c.; kettle, 12¾c. Whisky quiet at 92c.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Adjournment of the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., March 31.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* to-day.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 112¼; do. 1865, do. 112¾; do. 1865, new, 111¼; do. 1867, 111¼; do. 1868, 111¼; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 72½; Canton Co., 89½; Cumberland preferred, 84½; New York Central and Hudson River, 96¼; Erie, 21¼; Reading, 103; Adams Express, 74; Michigan Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 102½; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 113¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 114¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97; Western Union Telegraph, 58¾.

AN UNFAITHFUL TRUSTEE.

Commodore Bainbridge's Daughter in Court.

The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* of last evening says:—

Commodore Bainbridge died in Philadelphia in 1833, leaving a large estate to his heirs. Mary T. Bainbridge, his daughter, inherited a portion of this property. She subsequently married one Charles B. Jaudon, and a relative of the latter, Samuel Jaudon, became trustee of the property owned by Charles' wife. Part of this property consisted of about $20,000 in Delaware and Raritan Canal stock, the certificates showing on their face that Commodore Bainbridge's daughter was their owner, and that they were held by Samuel Jaudon simply as trustee. Samuel raised loans on these certificates from Duncan, Sherman & Co. and the National City Bank. Samuel failing to repay these loans, the parties who had advanced them sold the certificates to reimburse themselves.

Commodore Bainbridge's daughter now brings suit in the United States Circuit Court to have Duncan, Sherman & Co. and the National City Bank restore these certificates to her with the dividends and interest which have accrued, on the ground that the loaners had legal notice, from the face of the certificates, at the time they loaned money on them, that the certificates were not owned by Samuel Jaudon, who hypothecated them. The complainant also prays the removal of Samuel Jaudon from his trusteeship, on the ground that he has proved unfaithful to his trust.

The trustee makes no answer. Duncan, Sherman & Co. plead ignorance of the fact that Samuel Jaudon was not the real owner of the certificates, and the National City Bank answers that it supposed that Jaudon had the legal power and right to hypothecate the certificates.

Commodore Bainbridge's daughter alleges that she was ignorant of the fact that the certificates had been hypothecated until long after the time of such hypothecation, and never gave her sanction to the transaction.

After the points in the case had been argued before Judge Blatchford, he took the papers, reserving his decision.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Grand Jury Presentment.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The Grand Jury for the March term having completed their labors this morning, made their final presentment to the court. They have acted upon 338 bills, of which 185 were returned as true bills and 153 have been ignored. The greater portion of the ignored bills were for cases which the Grand Jury were of opinion should have been ended in the magistrates' offices, and in this connection it appeared that the discretionary powers with which committing magistrates were invested were not properly exercised. In many cases a wrong was committed against the accused, who, having been maliciously or unjustly charged with crime, were imprisoned in default of bail until such time as a hearing could be had before a Grand Jury. Trivial cases, not worthy of a public hearing, were acted upon by these magistrates as though they were of grave importance—as an instance of which was cited a case in which a little girl about five years of age was charged with an assault and battery for making faces at the accuser, and was now under bail in $400 to keep the peace, and had she been unable to furnish the bail the child would have been thrust into prison.

The evils connected with the present system indicate the necessity of a reform in the police magistracy of Philadelphia, especially in the mode of compensation. So long as the emoluments of the office depend upon the event and costs of conviction, justice will be overlooked, the magistrates become brokers in crime, and aiders and abettors in spiteful and private quarrels. The ends of justice would be more attainable were the police magistrates removed from political influences by a change in their mode of appointment; if they held their office during good behavior, were required to be learned in the law, and were adequately compensated by fixed salaries.

In examining into the causes of crime it was found that the origin in two-thirds of the cases was the use of intoxicating liquors, the baneful effects of which upon society could not be too forcibly depicted. From the Warden of the Penitentiary it was learned that of 318 prisoners admitted last year 300 of them were addicted to this vice. The same applied to the County Prison, where of the commitments in 1870, numbering 15,288, 12,266 were traceable to intemperance.

The stereotyped mention of visits to public institutions was made.

Judge Peirce said that the remarks of the Grand Jury were deserving of the most serious attention. They had called notice to evils that affected the very vitals of society, and he sincerely hoped their presentment would not fall dead upon the public ear. Yet he thought the corrective power was not with the courts, the public prosecutor, or the Mayor of the city, for they had duties to perform which were restricted to the administration of public justice and the preservation of the public peace, and could not step beyond these to institute measures for the suppression of an injurious custom. The Court and District Attorney were empowered only to act upon matters presented to them, and were not to take the initiative. The remedy was with the body of the people, and they only could apply it with any good result. The great fault seemed to be the inactivity of the public, who see evils grow under them and passively look for relief from those public authorities to whom they have not given the power to aid them. Each man suffers, and yet seems to think that it is his neighbor's business and duty to take some steps to correct the matter. This was a grave mistake. Citizens should know that a public wrong is an offense against each and every private individual, and it is his right to make charges and press prosecutions against the guilty parties. When this idea was once recognized and acted upon, we should have a better condition of society. Thanking the gentlemen for their valuable public services, the Judge discharged them.

The Martinsville Outrage.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

In the case of Edward Thorn, John Trimier, and Michael Webb, charged with committing an outrage upon Marietta Herschberger, Mr. Sheppard closed for the prosecution in one of the most able and eloquent addresses ever heard in this Court.

Judge Peirce delivered a clear and impartial charge.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Upon motion of counsel for the prisoners the jury was polled.

A motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was made, and the Court then adjourned.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 31.—Bark—Sales of 70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ₰ ton, a decline.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet and sells at 9¾@10c. ₰ lb. Timothy may be quoted at $6·50@6·75, and Flaxseed at $2·05@2·10.

The Flour market is steady, but the volume of business is light. Sales of 600 barrels, in lots, for the supply of the home consumers at $5·60 for superfine; $6·75@6 for extras; $7@7·37½ for Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; $8·50@7 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $7·25@7·75 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·50@5·62½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat is limited and confined to prime lots. Sales of 2500 bushels Western red at $1·64@1·68, and 400 bushels Indiana red at $1·65. Rye may be quoted at $1·05 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is without special change. Sales of 5000 bushels yellow, part at 80@81c. and part on private terms. Oats are firmly held; 3000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 67@66c.

In Barley no further sales were reported.

Whisky is quiet at 93c. for Western iron-bound, at which figure 50 bbls. were disposed of.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

INCREASING THE ARMY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

It is remarkable how President Grant's favorite measures all look to the increase of the army and of the public expenditures. There is his San Domingo swindle, in connection with which he has concentrated half the navy around that island for use on the side of Baez in his civil war. If the job of annexation should be put through, we should have at once to raise and send out a force of twenty-five thousand men to fight the Haytiens and the Dominican rebels. Then here is Grant's Ku-klux bill, now before the House of Representatives. It is based on the assumption that a rebellion exists in the South, and, if it becomes a law, it will require a large and immediate increase of the army to execute its provisions.

If we are to have a suspension of the habeas corpus and the proclamation of martial law wherever there is a murder or a riot in that portion of the country, an addition of twenty thousand men to the army is the smallest number that will suffice to give effect to the Presidential decrees which this law will empower General Grant to issue. If Congress proves sufficiently subservient to enact this Ku-klux law at the dictation of the President, how can it refuse to give him the necessary means for carrying it into effect?

Are the people prepared for this? Do they believe that the Southern States are in rebellion against the National Government? Are they ready to raise and send into the field this new force of twenty thousand men for warlike operations, calling for lavish expenditures of money, carrying despotism and terror through ten States of the Union, and clothing Grant with larger powers than Lincoln was intrusted with when the North was resisting an armed Confederacy embracing ten millions of people?

Grant is plotting for a renomination. Greedy, unscrupulous, ignorant of the Constitution, and reckless of consequences, he courts power to accomplish his purposes. He has pushed Congress to the verge of the precipice; but is it not time for the Republicans in the House of Representatives, before which this dangerous measure is pending, to pause and reflect whither their steps are tending? Fifteen or twenty Republicans in that body can defeat this unnecessary and unprecedented bill. Let them do this, and thus save their party by thwarting the machinations of a man who is ruining the great organization which, in a confiding hour, intrusted him with the Presidency.

SHALL WE CARRY PENNSYLVANIA NEXT FALL?

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.

Shall we carry Pennsylvania next fall? This is a question which the coming State Convention must decide. Much, very much, will depend upon the character of the candidates. A mistake in the selection of our nominee for Auditor-General may easily convert all our fair prospects of success into assurances of defeat. The office of Auditor-General is one of decided importance, and the people of this State are just now in such a peculiar mood that some little thing in the political history or the personal character of the candidates may determine whether a Democrat or a Republican shall be elected.

The Democracy must put forward one of their very best men for Auditor-General. He must be no political hack with a battered reputation. He must, above all things else, be a man of the most unquestioned and unquestionable integrity—a pure, honest, high-minded gentleman. Suppose, for instance, some man who has won for himself an unenviable reputation in the State Legislature should be nominated? Does any one suppose he could be elected? For such a one it would be impossible to rally the Democratic party, and the many Republicans who are now ready to unite with us would be repelled and driven back into the ranks of that organization which they are disposed to abandon. The character of their candidate for Auditor-General may very readily make a difference of ten thousand votes to the Democratic party at the coming State election, and may, so far as this great State goes, decide the Presidential contest against us in advance.

There must be no blunder committed in this important matter. Delegates must go to Harrisburg, for once, prepared to lay aside their personal preferences. No man should be voted for merely because he is a good fellow with a pleasant way of soliciting support. The fact that a man has been laying plans and pulling wires to secure the nomination for Auditor-General ought to be considered a very strong argument against him. The office is peculiarly one not to be eagerly sought. The salary is not large, and the duties are such as ought to engage a man's whole time and attention. It is emphatically an office which ought to seek the man instead of being sought after.

If there be Democrats who imagine that we shall carry this State next fall without a severe struggle, we tell them very plainly that they are much mistaken. The Republicans see and feel that they can not afford to lose Pennsylvania in this the year which immediately precedes the Presidential contest. The whole power of the national administration will be put forth, and money will be supplied in profusion to prevent a Democratic triumph. We do not despair of being able to achieve a glorious victory. We have it in our power to do so. We shall not lose hope or abate our confidence if the convention gives us the right kind of candidates for Auditor and Surveyor-General. Upon its action hang the hopes of the Democratic party in this State, and it may be throughout the country.

UNSHELLED CORN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our recommendation a few weeks ago of farm work for women has met, as we expected, unqualified approval from the classes best able to judge of its practicability; we mean the farmers themselves, and the agricultural press in the West, where the management of land by women is no novel experiment, but an every-day matter. The women in the cities, however, who profess to be starving for work, and their self-appointed spokesmen, find lions innumerable in the path. We are assailed by countless objections, the gist of which appears to be, that they have not the necessary land nor education to become truck-raisers, farmers, or florists. There is nothing for which we have more respect or tenderness than the timidity which assails a delicate woman in her first essay to earn her own livelihood; hence we suggested this especial work as pre-eminently fitted to those who, while compelled to labor, preferred to keep about them the sheltering privacy of guarded home life. But modesty and want of energy differ *in toto*. The objections to out-door work have, so far, invariably come from women most anxious for a career which would ensure them publicity. The raising of potatoes and pot-herbs must forever, it appears, remain an inscrutable mystery to young girls who are fully competent to decide all problems, from the political economy of the Phœnicians to the Alabama claims. What professions or trades ladies of education are able to comprehend they, of course, are the best judges; but the amount of intelligence and culture possessed by the ordinary truck raisers for the New York markets does not appear to us unattainable by them. We no not propose that they should take charge this spring of model farms or gigantic nurseries, but that, if they had two or three hundred dollars capital, should buy or rent a few acres and raise vegetables enough at least to keep their families in food. Any woman with ordinary common sense can plant potatoes as easily as pinks, or rhubarb as roses. The largest fruit-growing establishment west of the Allegheny Mountains grew out of half-a-dozen seedling apple trees in a clergyman's back yard.

But the difficulty in the way of helping women to work now is that they are averse to beginning with seedlings of any sort. The largeness of their claims blinds them. They are waiting for some great social convulsion which will lift them *en masse* into positions of place and profit, where they can work effectively and be liberally paid. They do not realize that if the famished sewing-woman had the right of suffrage to-morrow, it would not add a pound of beef to her larder. Her husband has had the ballot these hundred years, and he has not yet voted himself a full stomach or a coat to his back. Work with head or hands—steady, conscientious, hard work—is the best chance open now, as it has always been, for women as for men, and there is no need of crying aloud in the market-places to find it. The seedling apple tree is near every man or woman if they have energy and skill to find and dig about it and dung it. Out-door work we urge, with the approaching spring, as the most healthful, accessible, and remunerative. Our advice to every woman obliged to support herself is, first, leave the large cities. No matter what your employment be, you will find less competition in the country or country towns; the rates of living cheaper, human sympathy warmer, and life itself healthfuller and higher. If you are a laboring woman, there are within an hour's ride of New York hundreds of farmers who are willing to pay good wages to honest servants, but yet cannot obtain them. While this is the case, and while the land is waiting to be tilled, we have less sympathy, probably, than is demanded of us for the pauper of the city. Servitude, we are told, is repugnant to the independence of most American women. But when in the next breath we are assured that twenty thousand women in New York must starve, or go into the brothels, we feel that independence is here carried probably to an extreme. We have listened for years to the despairing cry, "Give us work or we die." We suggest planting potatoes, and are answered by a thousand feeble protests, "Where is an acre of ground to plant them in? and how should they find the train to take them to it? and who would tell them how many to put in a hill? and, after they were grown, how would they discover the price per bushel?"

There is a Western story of a man who was too lazy to work, and whose neighbors, being tired of keeping him, determined to drown him. Meeting the squire, his pity was touched. "Set him down," he said; "I'll give him a load of corn to keep him alive." The victim raised his head from the bier. "Shelled, Squire?" "No." The head dropped again. "Drive on, boys, then." The story has its own moral.

THE REVOLUTIONARY KU-KLUX BILL.

From the N. Y. World.

Stripped of its husk, the bill which has been agreed on by the Republicans of the House is intended to accomplish these two objects:—

First, to annul that provision of the Constitution which requires an application of the State authorities before the Federal Government can intervene to maintain order in a State.

Secondly, to give the Federal Government the same jurisdiction over crimes committed in the States that it possesses, and has always exercised, over crimes committed in the forts and arsenals of the United States.

That this is a true description of the bill no person who reads it can dispute. Nor can any one be so ignorant of the laws, and of the history of the country for the eighty-two years since the organization of the Federal Government, as not to perceive that this bill proposes an innovation which would change the character of our institutions. It breaks down and obliterates the division and partition of powers which the Constitution established, and the legislation of eighty years has recognized, between the General Government and the Governments of the States. A proposition so startling and revolutionary would rouse and electrify the country even if it came in the shape of an amendment to the Constitution, because it would be an amendment that would subvert the fundamental principles on which the Constitution was established. It is infinitely more alarming when proposed as a mere act of Congress.

This dangerous bill professes in its title that it is "a bill to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States." But who, until now, ever supposed that the fourteenth amendment had any such dangerous scope? If it authorizes such legislation as the present bill proposes, it ought to have been in a form something like this:—

"Section 1. Congress shall have power to extend the jurisdiction over crimes which the United States possess in the military forts to every part of the country.

"Section 2. Congress shall have power to authorize the President to repress domestic violence in the States without an application from the State authorities and in opposition to their wishes.

"Section 3. Congress may authorize the President, in his discretion, to put the States under martial law, suspend the *habeas corpus* within their limits, and thereby annul and set aside their State governments."

These are the things which the bill now pending in Congress proposes to do; and if they are in pursuance of the fourteenth amendment, that amendment is the most stupendous fraud ever palmed off upon a credulous and unsuspecting people. If such are its objects, why were they not avowed? Why did not the amendment set forth, with honest and intelligible clearness, its real aim and purposes? If its authors really meant to set aside and supersede the State governments, and establish martial law in their place, they should not have done it by an underhand subterfuge which nobody understood at the time, but by an explicit declaration of their real object. The fourteenth amendment, as the Republican party now interprets it, was like the famous wooden horse—a deceptive stratagem for smuggling into the Constitution the means for effecting its overthrow. The language of the amendment will bear no such construction, and it really grants to Congress no more power than its language expresses. And all power not granted is, by the Constitution itself, "reserved to the States respectively and to the people."

Our political system is a little complex, but in its main outlines it is very intelligible. The fundamental idea of its partition of powers is, that all the *external* relations of the States are controlled by the General Government, and their *internal* affairs belong to the jurisdiction of their separate governments. Their relations with foreign powers and their mutual relations with each other, are regulated exclusively by the central authority, but the preservation of order and administration of justice within the States belonging exclusively to their several governments, without Federal intervention except at their request on their own independent judgment of its necessity. This fundamental principle of the American Union has heretofore been held and asserted by all our political parties as the sheet anchor of the Constitution, and was very well expressed by the National Republican Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln in 1860, in the following language:—

"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as the gravest of crimes."

We do not make this quotation from the Republican platform for any such idle purpose as to exhibit the gross hypocrisy and glaring inconsistency of that party (which are too manifest for proof), but to show the unanimity and emphasis with which all our political parties have heretofore accepted that fundamental principle of our institutions which divides, by impassable lines, the authority of the Federal Government from the reserved rights of the States. From the day the Constitution was framed until now this broad line of demarcation has been regarded as the characteristic feature of our double system of governments. The following quotation (selected among hundreds of a similar tenor) from the "Federalist," exhibits the great lineaments of the Constitution as portrayed by its founders and authors while it was pending before the people awaiting their adoption:—"The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the Federal Government are few and defined. Those which remain in the State Governments are numerous and indefinite. The former will be exercised mainly on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation, and foreign commerce; with which last the power of taxation will, for the most part, be connected. The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, and properties of the people; and the internal order, improvement, and prosperity of the State."

Mr. Webster, twenty years before he was accused of Southern leanings, in his great speech against nullification in reply to Hayne, gave a similar description of the character of our double governments and the partition of powers between them:—"I admit," he said, "that it is a government of strictly limited powers; of enumerated, specified, particularized powers; and that whatsoever is not granted is withheld."

Now, where within the four corners of the Constitution, new amendments and all, is there an "enumerated, specified, particularized" power to suppress domestic violence in a State without a previous application by the State authorities? We can point to the clause which confers jurisdiction in the forts; but who can lay his finger on a "specified power" to enlarge the same jurisdiction and convert the whole country into one vast fort? There is of course no such authority, and it cannot be usurped by Congress without a total subversion of the principles on which the Constitution is founded.

SOME NEGLECTED QUESTIONS.

From the N. Y. Times.

In the ordinary course of nature, the public will have had a surfeit of San Domingo before long, and Senators Sumner and Schurz are doing their best to hasten that happy day. Of course, these Senators would very soon find another anvil on which to "hammer away" at the President if San Domingo failed them; but anything would be welcome for a change. How many people in the country had the patience to read Mr. Sumner's enormous "oration" straight through? Life is too short for such feats. Everything now done by Mr. Sumner is on a prodigious scale. His recent productions are like that famous life of Burleigh, concerning which Lord Macaulay said:—"Compared with the labor of reading through this work, all other labor, the labor of thieves on the tread-mill, of children in factories, of negroes in sugar plantations, is an agreeable recreation." And again the critic remarked:—"On every subject which the professor discusses he produces three times as many pages as another man, and one of his pages is as tedious as another man's three." If anybody says that these remarks cannot fairly be applied to Sumner's style, let that person read the Senator's great "effort" on San Domingo, without skipping, and then give us his revised opinion.

We believe that the generality of people are sick and tired of these endless "efforts" on the San Domingo question, and would not be sorry to hear that the island had been swallowed up by an earthquake, so that it ceased to be an obstruction to all other public business. President Grant has taken the pains to make himself acquainted with the true facts about San Domingo, and he has formed an honest opinion that the acquisition of the island would be a great advantage to the United States. The opposition which he has encountered in this idea has doubtless strengthened his determination to carry it out, for tenacity of purpose has always been one of General Grant's best qualities. Still, it is not a quality which can invariably be depended on in the field of statesmanship, and since Mr. Sumner and his friends are making all this to-do about San Domingo—and let us never forget that the same Senator Sumner produced another tremendous "effort" in favor of purchasing Alaska, a barren ice-field compared with San Domingo—since, we say, Sumner and his friends are representing the President's desire to buy San Domingo as a crime worthy of impeachment, it would be a good stroke of policy to cut the ground from beneath their feet, and throw over the San Domingo project, at least until the people have had time to make themselves acquainted with all the facts concerning it.

Let the cry for annexation come from the people. If Senator Sumner's elaborate arguments in favor of purchasing Alaska were worth a straw, they apply to the acquisition of San Domingo with tenfold force. But Mr. Sumner is in opposition. He was in opposition to President Lincoln more than once, but "Father Abraham" was too shrewd for him, and never allowed himself to be caught at a disadvantage. If President Grant will let the San Domingo affair take its course, after the Commissioners have reported, he will consult the interests of the Republican party, and perhaps break up the curious alliance between Senator Sumner and disappointed office-seekers.

It is surely time now that we heard something about civil service reform, and about a further reduction of taxation; and it is time, also, that our foremost men prepared for that systematic warfare upon political corruption, local and national, which is the great necessity of the day. In that issue we have a cause which would attract to us once more the undivided sympathies of all our old supporters. We want to see a Government conducted in all its departments on strictly honest principles—the aim and object of every department and every official being to guard the public interests. We want to see men appointed to office not because they possess political influence, but because they are men of proved character and capacity. These aims are quite practicable, and the Republican party is in a position to accomplish them, if it will only seriously address itself to the work. We ought to fight against political jobbery everywhere—that, in part, is our mission of the future. When shall we have a twenty-column speech from Mr. Sumner on that subject? Senator Schurz has, of course, too many personal grievances to wipe off to pay much attention to the interests of the great body of the people; but unless some of the leading Republicans come out and construct a "programme," the basis of which shall be a crusade against corruption, wherever we find it, in our ranks or out of them, we shall very likely find that we are wantonly throwing away public confidence. Compare the qualifications of the Democrats for such a task with those of Republicans. The Democrats are everywhere the same—they would do with the Federal administration precisely what they have done with New York. One of their papers the other day asked us to point out even some negative virtues of General Grant. Well, that was a modest request, and one easily complied with. General Grant, we may inform this Tammany questioner, is not an aider and abettor of thieves, as Governor Hoffman was when he signed the Erie bill. He has not brought, or even tried to bring, representative government into disrepute, as Hoffman has done in this State. What the Tammany crew have done in the city and State, they will do with the National Government whenever they get a chance. Democrats elsewhere may say that they will have nothing to do with Hoffman. Suppose they find that they cannot help themselves? Tammany's money and Tammany's agents will be wanted in the next Presidential canvass, and Tammany makes it a rule to give nothing for nothing. The Sweenyites, and the riff-raff who work for them, the men who have been in jail and the men who ought to be there—all are boasting lustily now that Tammany will do what it likes whenever a Democratic President is elected. Let us make that a far distant day. Connecticut can begin to pave the way for a Republican triumph. The Tammany bribers have been sent into the State to try what corruption can effect. This act alone ought to induce the people of Connecticut to teach the Democrats that what is wanted in these days is a higher standard of public life and politics, not the extension of that system of "Government" which we witness here in New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE JONES, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES W. JONES, Executor of the last will and testament of GEORGE JONES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, April 4, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 501 CHESNUT Street (room 1), in the city of Philadelphia. JOHN F. YOUNG,
3 24 fmwst Auditor.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, ss.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, That you summon CHARLES SMITH, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of April next, there to answer the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company of a plea of breach of covenant for ground-rent deed of George W. Edwards and Elizabeth R., his wife, to Charles Smith, recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., for the city and county of Philadelphia, in D. B. A. W. M., No. 4, page 34, etc. And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. B. E. FLETCHER,
3 22 wf3w Prothonotary.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.
All keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart are hereby notified that if they refuse or neglect to make application for license, and procure the same, within the time prescribed by law, and who continue to sell, will be promptly proceeded against, as required by the provisions of the act of Assembly.
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
District Attorney.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.
The act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, requires that all keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for license in the month of March only. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.
ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
JAMES BAIN,
City Commissioners.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,
In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y§

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
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STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.
CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.
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Outward, $26. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates are $2 cheaper than several other lines.
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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21 at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 25, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
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Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
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No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
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State-room accommodations for passengers.
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THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, April 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
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The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.
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AGENTS
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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.
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SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
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Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
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THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
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COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
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From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
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Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
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PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, April 4, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, March 31.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 1, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 1.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, April 8, at 12 M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 10.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
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FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to
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N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

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OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent,
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TO SPORTSMEN.
THE OLDEST FISHING TACKLE STORE IN THE CITY.
(40 years established.)
SAMUEL SPANG,
No. 108 NORTH THIRD STREET.
Just received direct from England, a full and varied assortment of FISHING TACKLE, as follows:
2000 dozen Best English Trout Flies, to suit the season.
A full supply of Fine English Trout Rods and Books.
9000 Best Savannah Fishing Rods, 25 to 30 ft. long.
Also, a full supply of R. Hemming & Son's superior quality of Fish Hooks, Limerick & Kirby's etc. etc.
Gut Snoods, Silk, Silk and Hair, Grass Lines of every description. Also, Bamboo Rods, 17 to 18 feet.
Seines made to order.
Sole importer (for 40 years) of the GENUINE HAARLEM OIL. 3 7 tuthsaln

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4'40 Per Keg.
These Nails are known to be the best in the market
All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.
Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Said Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great
Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
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WINDOW BLINDS,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,
HOLLAND SHADES
PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.
BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.
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CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
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IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 231

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PRICES REDUCED.
GREATLY IMPROVED PUMP,
Inclosed from dust,
and piston guided top and bottom, reducing wear fully one-half.
Jacks on hire, from 4 to 100 tons.
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NEWS SUMMARY.

Foreign Affairs.

—All the judges having fled the city, no courts are open in Paris.

—The monthly salary of Communist Councillors is fixed at three thousand francs.

—By a fire at Garston, England, sixty-two persons have been rendered homeless.

—The communists still disagree among themselves as to their future movements.

—The National Assembly has passed a bill providing for the convocation of the Council General.

—It is expected that the Peace Conference at Brussels will continue its sessions for a long time.

—It is announced by Thiers that, by virtue of a convention just signed, more Germans are to enter Paris.

—Copies of the *Figaro*, a Paris newspaper, were seized on all the stands yesterday, and its office captured by the Nationals.

—Theirs has declared that the evacuation of France by the Germans is temporarily stopped, owing to the action of the Parisians.

—Dr. De Schloezer, who has been minister of the North German Confederation to Mexico for the past two years, is about to leave Berlin for Washington, where he will succeed Baron Gerolt as representative of the German Empire.

—The manufacturers of Paris, upon asking permission of the authorities at the Hotel de Ville to resume work, were given to understand that they could do so, but the workmen must keep their arms stacked, and ready for use, as a conflict was probable.

Domestic Affairs.

—The closing argument in the coal investigation was made last evening at Harrisburg.

—The President gave a private dinner last evening to the San Domingo Commissioners.

—Both houses of the New Jersey Legislature have agreed to adjourn on the 6th of April.

—The fire at Truckee, California, on Wednesday night, destroyed one hundred and twenty buildings.

—The harbor of Buffalo, N. Y., remains blocked up with ice, and vessels are unable to approach the city.

—The President yesterday transmitted to the Senate for ratification a treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy.

—The clerks in the Executive departments at Washington whose residences are in Connecticut will be granted leave of absence to attend their State election on next Monday.

—The Legislature of New York has decided to appoint a special agent to present the claims of that State against the National Government for expenses incurred during the Southern Rebellion.

—The colored people generally throughout the United States yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States by processions and meetings.

CITY COUNCILS.

Their Proceedings Yesterday Afternoon.

Select Council met at 3·25, the President in the chair.

A communication from Mr. Samuel B. Thomas, concerning memorials from the Citizens' Association, was read and temporarily tabled.

Mr. Shoemaker offered a resolution to give the Citizens' Association a public hearing on the 4th of April, which, after debate, was referred for further consideration to the Committee on Highways, reconsidered and passed.

The water bill was discussed, and an amendment offered by Mr. Shoemaker was lost. Further consideration was temporarily postponed.

Mr. Shermer, from the committee to investigate charges against members of the Public Building Commission, offered a resolution to give that committee additional power to obtain e vidence. Agreed to.

The consideration of the Water bill was resumed.

Mr. Shoemaker offered a resolution to amend that section which gave the department power to cut off water from citizens who had prepaid their water rent. Amendment lost.

Mr. Shoemaker moved to postpone consideration of the bill. Lost.

Mr. Shoemaker moved to strike out the eighteenth section. Lost.

The bill was then made the special order for 4 o'clock next Thursday.

Adjourned.

Common Branch—President Huhn in the chair.

A communication from the Board of Health, declaring Diamond street, from Richmond to Beach street, a nuisance, was referred to the Committee on Highways.

A communication was received from Mahlon H. Dickinson, Chief Commissioner of Highways, in reply to remarks made at the meeting on Thursday last in regard to the repairing of the streets being held back for a purpose. The communication stated that the department had for the last two months had two hundred men at work. The communication further stated that the department could not attend to the shocking condition of the streets until Councils had, by ordinance, directed the work to be done, and provided the means for it.

Mr. Wagner, in a lengthy address, said he presumed a reference to a special committee would be a proper course, although the Chief Commissioner did not ask it.

Mr. Calhoun moved to refer the communication to a special committee of five.

Mr. Waples moved an amendment, that the committee be required to make a report in one week.

An amendment requiring the committee to report in four weeks was agreed to. The Chair appointed as the special committee Messrs. Calhoun, E. K. Nichols, Shane, Omensetter, and Nead.

Mr. Allen offered a remonstrance of citizens, which was referred, against the building of a culvert on Wood street, between Broad and Fifteenth streets.

Mr. Wagner presented a memorial from the Citizens' Association, and called up the Select Council bill relative thereto, authorizing the Committee on Highways to give the association a hearing on Tuesday next. Agreed to.

Mr. Thornton presented an ordinance authorizing the repaving of Federal street, from Twenty-sixth street to Gray's Ferry road, with cobble stones. Passed.

Mr. Dingee presented an ordinance to renumber the election divisions of the Twenty-ninth ward. Adopted.

Mr. Waples, chairman of the Committee on Highways, reported resolutions to grade, curb, and pave the sidewalks on Centre street, from Cresson to Wood; to pave Sycamore street, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-seventh; to grade Aspen and other streets; to open Holly, Sycamore, Aspen, and other streets; to pave Spruce street, from Woodland to Fortieth, with rubble pavement; and one to make an additional appropriation of $4000 to complete grading Paoli avenue. All of which were agreed to.

The resolution of request to the Legislature to pass an act to establish and maintain for the city of Philadelphia a house of correction was adopted.

A few bills from the Select Council were concurred in, and the Chamber adjourned.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Last Year's Casualties in England.

The total number of persons killed on railways in England during the year was 286, and the number of injured was 1239. Of these, 90 persons killed and 1094 persons injured, were passengers, and the remainder, 196 killed and 145 injured, were officers or servants of the railway companies, or trespassers, or from accidents at level crossings, or from miscellaneous causes. Of the passengers, 66 were killed and 1084 were injured from causes beyond their own control. The total number of passenger journeys having been about 307,000,000, it follows that the proportion of passengers killed was in round numbers one to 3,410,000, and of passengers injured one to 281,000, and that the proportions of passengers killed and injured from causes beyond their own control were respectively one in 4,651,000, and one in 283,000. This was an increase on the average of the previous five years, in which the proportions were one to 13,000,000 killed, and one to 372,000 injured. Of the officers and servants of railway companies there have been killed one out of 1740, and injured one out of 1560; but accidents to servants do not appear, in many cases, to be reported by some of the railway companies; and their numbers would, if the whole truth could be ascertained, be considerably increased.

AFTER THE WAR.

The Future of the Germans in Paris.

The commercial, industrial, and artistic breach between France and Germany, as proclaimed by the French (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*), must, if maintained, have some very curious results. What will become of the German waiters, German bakers, German tailors, German makers of scientific instruments, German musicians, and German Jews, formerly so numerous in Paris? We have heard it suggested that German waiters, who (as every one who has lived in a German hotel must be aware) are great adepts at bed-making and at housemaid's duty generally, would make good servants of all work, in which capacity numbers of them might find employment in England. In the matter of musicians, the balance is dead against the French. If, henceforth, no French musicians visit Germany, the Germans will not suffer much by that. But if German musicians are to be excluded from France, the want of them will be felt greatly in the French orchestras. What, too, as to German composers? Myerbeer was a rank Prussian, and as great a diplomatist in his way as Bismarck himself. To object to Prussians and Prussianism and tolerate Meyerbeer would be a grave piece of inconsistency. As to Offenbach, formerly a German in Germany, a Frenchman in France, it has now been decided that the unhappy man is to the Germans as a Frenchman, to the French even as a German. He is, indeed, a Frenchman by naturalization, a German by birth. He belongs, then, to neither of the two countries, and might appropriately take up his residence in that part of Lorraine which for the present is nondescript, but which is to be declared French or German, according to the decision of the conference. After that he could emigrate to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
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Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES.
Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.
INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

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WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.
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OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw†

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 11th day of March, A. D. 1846, entitled "An act relative to Registered Tax of and Municipal Claims in the County of Philadelphia," that the following writ scire facias sur claim has been placed in my hands for service, to wit:—

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The City of Philadelphia vs. Unknown owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 213, etc.; for the sum of sixty-two dollars and thirty-five cents, for work and labor done and performed, and materials furnished, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the north side of Eadline street, at the distance of twenty feet eastwardly from the east side of Thirty-sixth street, in the Twenty-fourth ward of said city; containing in front on said Eadline street eighteen (18) feet, and extending of that width in depth northwardly seventy-five feet, more or less. Bounded on the westward by ground of Frederick Reigoult, and on the eastward by ground of Schofield.

Same vs. E. W. Rusta, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 215, for the sum of forty-three dollars and eighty-six cents, to wit, for registered taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast corner of Broad and South streets, in the Fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said South street three feet six inches, and extending of that width in length or depth southward along the east side of Broad street one hundred and twenty feet to Alaska street.

Same vs. Bennet Schnapps, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 224, for the sum of seventy-five dollars and twenty cents, for city taxes for years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwardly side of Orleans street, in the Twenty-fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at the distance of six hundred feet westwardly from the west side of Emerald street, then extending westwardly along said Orleans street one hundred and ten feet more or less to a point in the middle of Gunner's Run, then southwardly along middle of said run to ground now or late of John Stiles, then eastwardly along the same one hundred feet more or less to ground granted to Thomas Bennett, then northwardly by the same at a line at right angles with said Orleans street one hundred feet to place of beginning.

Same vs. Anthony Hongler, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 226, for the sum of ten dollars and thirty cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-six feet westward from the west side of Almond street, containing in front on said Adams street eighteen feet, and extending in depth southward sixty-eight four and five-eighths inches to a six feet wide alley.

Same vs. Richard Conner and Labonius Rose, reputed owners, or whoever may be owner, and Edward Thiele, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 227, for the sum of seventeen dollars and thirty-two cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the south side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of seventy-two feet westward from the west side of Almond street, containing on the said Adams street thirty-six feet (each lot eighteen feet), and extending in depth sixty-eight feet, four and five-eighths inches to a six-feet wide alley.

Same vs. John M. Schwartz, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 228, for the sum of eighty dollars and ten cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and eight feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street, containing in front on said Hancock street thirty-six feet (36 feet), and extending in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. Jacob Cullinan, owner or reputed owner, or whosoever may be owner, and Miles B. Hartley, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 229, for the sum of sixty-one dollars and sixty-two cents for city taxes for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of ninety feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street, containing in front or breadth on said Hancock street eighteen feet, and extending of that width in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. Charles Butte, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 230, for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1866, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and sixty-one feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street, containing in front or breadth on the said Hancock street thirty-five (35) feet, and extending in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. James O'Neill, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 231, for the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty-six cents, to wit, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of Howard street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of eighty-three feet eight and one-quarter inches north of Norris street, containing in front on said Norris street, eighteen feet, and in depth eastward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street.

Same vs. John B. Longshore, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 232, for the sum of eighteen dollars and sixty-five cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of Howard street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and one feet eight and one quarter inches north of Norris street, containing in front on said Howard street eighteen feet, and in depth eastward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street.

Same vs. Alfred Moore, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and John Moore, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 233, for the sum of nineteen dollars and forty-one cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Sergeant street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-one feet four and one-half inches northwest of Trenton avenue, containing in front on said Sergeant street twenty feet, and in depth southwestward one hundred and forty feet to Dickinson street.

Same vs. William Seeling, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Mary Adeline Thompson, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 234, for the sum of forty-one dollars and ninety-one cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Wrecker and Spangler streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Wrecker street one hundred feet, and in depth along Spangler street sixty feet.

Same vs. Sepviva, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and George Einwechter, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 235, for the sum of twenty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Cumberland street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty-four feet nine and one-half inches southeast of Trenton avenue, containing in front on said Cumberland street eighteen feet, and in depth northeastward one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

Same vs. James Graham, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Eliza Jane Graham, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 236, for the sum of fifty dollars and fourteen cents, for city taxes for the year 1868, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Cumberland street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-six feet northwest from Sepviva street, containing in front on Cumberland street thirty-six feet and in depth northeastward one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a brick shop.

Same vs. John T. Jones, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 237, for the sum of sixty-five dollars and sixty cents for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast corner of Cadwalader street and Montgomery avenue, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Cadwalader street twenty-three feet nine and three-eighths inches, and in depth easterly on south line of Montgomery avenue sixty feet three and three-eighths inches, and on south line of said lot along centre of old Mud lane, vacated, fifty-four feet ten and one-half inches.

Same vs. Charles M. Slocum, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 238, for the sum of eighteen dollars and ninety-five cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Martha street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-two feet southwest of Lehigh avenue, containing in front on said Martha street thirty-six feet, and in depth on the northeast line one hundred and nineteen feet five and three-quarter inches, and on the northwest line one hundred and sixteen feet ten and three-eighths inches.

Same vs. J. H. Johnson, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 239, for the sum of eighty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents, against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground, situated on the south side of Norris street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-four feet east of Fifth street, containing in front on said Norris street thirty-two (32) feet, and in depth fifty-seven feet to a three feet wide alley.

Same vs. Norcross & Sheets, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and Benjamin J. Ritter & William R. Urwiler, registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 240, for the sum of nineteen dollars and four cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast of Tulip street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-one feet four and one-half inches northeast of Norris street, containing in front on said Tulip street thirty-two (32) feet, and in depth southeastward ninety-feet.

Same vs. Unknown, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Abraham B. Wood, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 241, for the sum of eighteen dollars and nine cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Cedar street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-five feet three and one-eighth inches southwest of Commerce street, containing in front or breadth on said Cedar street forty feet and in depth southeastward ninety feet to Spangler street.

Same vs. Joseph Bayard, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, Lazarus Schloss, et al., registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 242, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy-three cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north-east corner of Almond and Rose (or Aramingo) street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Almond street twenty-seven feet five and three-quarter inches, and in depth southeastward between a line at right angles to Almond street, on the north side of said lot, and the line of said Rose street, on the south-west side thereof eighty feet (80), more or less.

Same vs. L. Mulligan, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 243, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south-east side of Almond street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of fifty-five feet southwest of Cumberland street, containing in front on said Almond street eighteen feet, and in depth eighty-five feet (85), be it more or less.

Same vs. E. H. Grant, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Benjamin Ritter, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 244, for the sum of thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of twenty-two feet southeast of Tulip street, containing in front on said Adams street eighteen feet, and extending in depth southwestward seventy feet.

Same vs. G. Guckenbuchler, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Christian Abele, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 245, for the sum of fifty-two dollars and forty-three cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Coates street, in the Fifteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-six feet easterly of Twenty-first street, containing in front on said Coates street eighteen feet, and in depth on east line fifty-six feet nine and three-eighth inches, and on the west line fifty-five feet six and three-eighths inches.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick dwelling-house, being No. 2048 Coates street.

Same vs. James McCormick, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and William Smith, et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 247, for the sum of thirty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the northeast corner of Fourth and York streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Fourth street one hundred feet, and extending in depth eastward along the north side of said York street one hundred and two feet six inches to Orianna street.

Same vs. Isaiah Robinson, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Hosea Robinson, registered owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 248, for the sum of sixteen dollars and seventy-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the southwest side of Townsend street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty-eight feet southeast of Tulip street, containing in front on said Townsend street eighteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet six and one quarter inches.

Same vs. George Davis, owner or reputed owner, etc., and Elizabeth R. Edwards et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 249, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-nine feet three and three-quarter inches northwest from Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet, more or less.

Same vs. William Payran, owner or reputed owner, etc., and Elizabeth R. Edwards et al., registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 250, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-nine feet three and three-quarters inches northwest of Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty feet, more or less.

Same vs. Joseph Stockton, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Elizabeth R. Edwards, et. al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 251, for the sum of fifteen dollars and ninety-seven cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventy-five feet three and three-quarter inches northwest of Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen (16) feet, and in depth southwestward seventy-five feet more or less.

Same vs. Christian Smith, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Adam Ihrig, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 252, for the sum of twenty-one dollars and eighty-five cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Fourth street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and thirty feet two and one-quarter inches north of Cadwalader street, containing in front on Fourth street seventeen feet, and in depth on north line forty-six feet eleven and seven-eighths inches, and on south line forty-three feet nine and one-eighth inches.

Same vs. John Kater, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 254, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty cents, for city taxes for year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Mariner street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and forty feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth northward thirty-five feet more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick, house, No. 1329 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 255, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty cents for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Mariner street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth north forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1331 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 256, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mott street sixteen feet, and in depth southward forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected one three-story brick house, being No. 1332 Mott street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 257, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventy-two feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on the said Mott street sixteen feet, and depth southward forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1234 Mott street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Same vs. Mary W. Neff, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 943, for the sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-seven cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Tenth and Morgan streets, in the Tenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Tenth street eighteen feet, more or less, and in depth eastward along said Morgan street, sixty feet.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a two-story frame building, being No. 243 North Tenth street.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 944, for the sum of eleven hundred and two dollars and eighty-seven cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the Twenty-eighth, formerly in the Twenty-first ward, of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at a point on the north side of Montgomery avenue, in the line of land now or late of Elizabeth Vansyckle, at the distance of about three hundred and three feet one and three-quarters inches westward from the west side of Broad street, thence by said land north twenty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west, crossing Fifteenth street four hundred and twenty-five feet four and seven-eighth inches, more or less, to a point, thence by lands late of Isaiah Bell south sixty-one degrees eighteen minutes west, crossing Sixteenth street four hundred and ninety-four feet eleven and one-eighth inches to the northeast side of Stump lane (vacated), thence south twenty-six degrees thirty minutes east along said Stump lane (vacated) eight feet five and five-eighths inches to the north side of Montgomery avenue aforesaid, and thence eastward along the same six hundred and forty-seven feet ten and seven-eighths inches, more or less, crossing Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets aforesaid to the place of beginning. Together with the additional land vested in the owner of the above tract by an act of Assembly approved the seventeenth day of March, 1864, entitled, "An Act to vacate Stump lane, in the city of Philadelphia," whereby his lines were extended to the middle of said lane.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 945, for the sum of four thousand and forty-three dollars and fifty-one cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the Twentieth ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at a point in the line of ground now or late of Richard H. Rush, on the north side of Columbia avenue, at the distance of three hundred and sixty feet ten and three-quarter inches westward from the west side of Broad street; thence extending westward along the north side of Columbia avenue one hundred and seventeen feet seven and one-quarter inches to the northeast side of Stump lane (vacated); thence along the northeast side of said Stump lane vacated north twenty-eight degrees forty-nine minutes west five hundred and sixty-two feet seven and three-eighths inches more or less to the east side of Sixteenth street; thence northward along the same eighty feet eight and one-eighth inches to the south side of Montgomery avenue; thence eastward along the same and crossing Fifteenth street five hundred and sixty-seven feet eight inches more or less to the line of land now or late of Elizabeth Vansyckel; thence along the same south twenty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes east one hundred and twelve feet six inches more or less to a point, and south seven degrees forty-six minutes west by same land seventy-six feet five and three-quarter inches to a point in the line of ground now or late of Francis Blackburne, Jr.; thence south ten degrees fifteen minutes west along the same and ground now or late of Peter Mackenzie two hundred and twenty-four feet one and five-eighths inches more or less to a point in said Mackenzie's line; thence by land of the said Richard H. Rush south sixty degrees eighteen minutes west two hundred and thirty-one feet eight and one-eighth inches to the north side of Columbia avenue and place of beginning; together with the additional land vested in the owner of the above tract by an Act of Assembly approved March 17th, 1864, entitled "An Act to vacate Stump lane in the city of Philadelphia," whereby his lines are extended to the middle of the said lane.

Same vs. E. Walters, E. Wasters, E. Urastha, and Freeman Scott, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 946, for the sum of nineteen hundred and thirty-one dollars and ten cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Richmond street, formerly call d Point-no-Point road, in the Twenty-fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of seventy-nine feet and one-eighth of an inch, more or less, southwest of the centre line of Erie avenue, as laid out on the plan of the late district of Richmond, being a point in the line of ground formerly of John Mason, and now or late of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, thence extending northeastwardly along the centre line of said Richmond street, nine hundred and eighty-one feet four and five-eighths inches, more or less, crossing Butler street, to the line of ground formerly of Michael Willegas, and now or late of Benjamin S. Janney, thence extending southeastwardly along the same three thousand four hundred and twenty-six feet eight and three-eighths inches, more or less, crossing Lambert, Bath, Myrtle, Casper, and Carbon streets and Delaware avenue, as laid out on said plan, below water mark of the river Delaware, thence extending southwestwardly along said low water mark of the river Delaware by the several courses thereof and crossing Erie avenue aforesaid, nine hundred and eighty-six feet six inches, more or less, to the line of ground formerly of the said John Mason and now or late of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company aforesaid, and thence northwestwardly along the same and crossing the said Lambert, Bath, Myrtle, Cooper, and Carbon streets and Delaware avenue, three thousand five hundred and thirteen feet, more or less, to the centre line of Richmond street aforesaid to place of beginning, containing eighty acres of land, be the same more or less, being composed of seven contiguous parcels of land which Thomas A. Morgan, surviving executor, or by seven indentures, each dated the twenty-third day of February, A. D., 1852, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 75, pages 490, 496, 502, 508, 514, and 520, etc., respectively, granted and conveyed unto the said Freeman Scott in fee, reserving therefor and thereout seven certain yearly ground rents or sums amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars.

Same vs. E. Burton, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and J. Frank Knight, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 964, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars and six cents, for work and labor done and performed and materials furnished, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the northeast corner of Cumberland and Sepviva streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Cumberland street forty-five feet and in depth northwardly of the same breadth along Sepviva street one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

3 21 WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St



COPYING PRESSES.
Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.
WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
2 22 eod§ Opposite Girard Bank.

STEAM ENGINES, WITH PLAIN SLIDE valve, or cut off. Vertical, Horizontal, and Portable. Governors, Pumps, Pipes, and Valves.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 m§ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8 o'clock.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 31,
BENEFIT OF FANNY DAVENPORT.
THE HONEYMOON.
FANNY DAVENPORT AS VOLANTE.
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT AS JULIANA.
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT AS ROLANDO.
C. R. Thorne, Jr., as Duke Aranza.
Phillis Glover as Zamora.
Also, the Comedietta of
DELICATE GROUND.
Citizen Sangfroid..............Mr. Charles Allerton
(From the London Theatres.)
SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MISS FANNY DAVENPORT AS
FROU-FROU.
SATURDAY EVENING,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
FANNY DAVENPORT as LADY GAY SPANKER.
E. L. DAVENPORT as DAZZLE.
Supported by
DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LOTTA'S FIFTH WEEK. HOUSES PACKED.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, March 31,
LOTTA'S BENEFIT.
HEART'S EASE:
OR, WHAT'S MONEY WITHOUT ?
LOTTA IN TWO CHARACTERS,
with Songs, Dances, and Solos.
SATURDAY, only Heart's Ease Matinee.
MONDAY NEXT, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
LOTTA as "TOPSY."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 31,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 1,
GRAND MATINEE, at 2 o'clock, and on
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 1,
LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
Mr. Thomas will be assisted by the great pianiste,
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
AND HIS
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA.
Tickets and programmes at North's Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and Academy. 3 29 3t
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT SUCCESS OF
THE LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK
PANTOMIME COMPANY,
IN THE GREAT
17-SCENE SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
ENTITLED
THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.
THE GREAT MARTINETTI TROUPE,
the celebrated
RIZARELLI BROTHERS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
GRAND CONCERT
BY
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, 1871.
GRAND MILITARY BAND,
in an Entire New Uniform.
CHOICE SELECTIONS OF
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
Tickets, 50 cents each.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. 4 11 t 4 13

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
ADMIRAL DOT, 25 inches high.
CHERRY AND FAIR STAR,
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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.
The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.
UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.
THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.
For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,
3 6 3m Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
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The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.
For circulars apply to
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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1871.

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

The performances in the United States Senate yesterday were unusually entertaining, varied, and dramatic. Some of the choice spirits of the "most potent, grave, and reverend seigniors" of the land used their best efforts to delight a secesh and semi-secesh Washington audience, and they were wonderfully successful. Garulous Garret Davis, of Kentucky, was the star actor of the occasion, but he was well supported by his colleague, Mr. Stevenson, and, at one stage of the drama, by Frank Blair, of Missouri. The times seem to be returning when the advocacy of the rights of slaveholders, and the praises of the demeanor of such grand exemplars of American life, bring down the plaudits of the galleries of the Senate. Mr. Davis consumed several mortal hours in offering resolutions and making speeches in support of his favorite plans for emptying the treasury into the purses of Kentucky exslaveholders and notorious Rebels, and he gave new emphasis to the opinion of one of the best of the Union generals in the late war, that, while the decaying aristocracy represented by Davis is too lazy to work and too thoroughly cowed to fight, it will signalize its declining days by inventing numberless schemes to steal the public money. If we are ever to have another amendment to the National Constitution, it should be one providing that under no circumstances shall any Southern claim growing out of the late war ever be paid, and that any Senator or Representative who consumed the time of Congress by pressing such measures should be expelled. As matters are progressing now, there is serious danger that the patient, forbearing, long-suffering, and overburdened tax-payers of the North will eventually be obliged to enrich hordes of Southern lazzaroni and their Congressional champions; and this danger is rather increased than diminished by the fact that repressive measures against the Ku-klux Klans are discussed during the same sessions that consider appropriations to ex-slaveholders for ex-slaves; for, practically, the continued agitation of such themes tends to prove that the war is not yet over, and that, while submission is incomplete on the one hand, claims for Southern war losses are not yet debarred on the other.

Aside from the serious interest connected with the proceedings yesterday, and the threatened danger of Northern tax-payers, an amusing interlude completed the artistic charm of this national drama. As Shakespeare puts comic scenes into his most impressive tragedies—thrusting a witty gravedigger into *Hamlet* and a whimsical nurse into *Romeo and Juliet*—so the controversy which involves the ultimate welfare of a nation was enlivened by the passage at arms between Garret Davis and Ben Butler. This scene, as reported, commenced by the doughty Massachusetts radical casting insulting looks at Davis while he was making his disgraceful speech. The reports are silent as to whether Ben bit his thumb or made mouths at the Kentucky gamecock (and sorely as the garrulous Senatorial champion of ex-slaveholders and ex-rebels is aggrieved, he does not pretend that Ben did bite his thumb or distort his bewitching countenance), but that insulting looks were cast he most solemnly avers; whereupon, in a wrathful and resentful mood, and in the grand style of the brave old Southern gentlemen all of the olden time, he marched up to Ben (who was seated near by, on the floor of the Senate), shaking his fist meanwhile, and said:—"Do you mean to insult me, you —— old scoundrel?" To which pertinent query the astute Massachusetts ex-advocate of the nomination of Jefferson Davis as a candidate for President of the United States characteristically replied:—"I don't care a —— for you." The people may well wonder that men capable of participating in such a performance habitually consume a large portion of the time allotted to public affairs in the national councils; and the most consolatory report connected with this scene is the statement that Davis offers to Butler satisfaction anywhere out of the Senate chamber. We are no advocates of the barbarous code, but if ever good can come out of evil, there would be a hope to expect it from such an armed encounter between these belligerents which proved fatal to both parties.

There seems to be a probability that the British House of Lords will get into serious trouble again. It will be remembered that when the Irish Church disestablishment bill was under consideration, the contumacy of this house in refusing to pass the bill gave rise to a lively discussion as to the utility of a House of Lords in the present age of the world. The discussion, in fact, took such a shape that the question of abolishing the House of Lords was seriously debated, and a great many persons were ready to suggest that if the House of Lords was useless, the Lords themselves were equally so, and that it would be an excellent idea to make a clean sweep and so reconstruct the British Constitution that there could be no privileged classes under it. The result of the whole matter was that a serious alarm was excited in the ranks of the British aristocracy, and their lordships receded from their position and passed the Irish Church bill, after saving their credit by making a few comparatively unimportant amendments. Since then the Lords have taken care not to give offense, but at the present session they have, according to custom, refused to assent to the Deceased Wife's Sister bill, which has for several years past been acted upon favorably by the House of Commons and uniformly rejected by the Lords. Some of the supporters of the bill are evidently tired of this, and the cable accordingly informs us that Mr. Simon has given notice of a motion to question the right of the House of Lords to negative a bill which has been passed by the Commons, and that he has expressed the opinion that such action on the part of the Lords is inconsistent with a system of representation of the people. The same question was raised at the time of the Irish Church bill difficulty, and it was boldly contended that the refusal of the House of Lords to confirm the action of the Commons was contumacious, and that their lordships must either behave better in the future, or else they would be deprived of all power to oppose the will of the representatives of the people. It may be inquired, what does the House of Lords exist for if its functions are limited to confirming the action of the Commons? and the signs of the times are that this question will ere many years be answered in such a manner as to radically change the whole system of British government, for it is absurd to maintain a chamber of ornamental hereditary legislators who have no authority to legislate.

By reference to the letter of our Harrisburg correspondent in another column, it would seem that the border war claims are likely to be presented to the Legislature on such a basis as to relieve the question of the grave suspicions of fraud and speculation which marked its career last year. If it shall be presented by the confessedly able committee of the Senate in such a manner as to free it of all odor of the lobby and swindling, all fair-minded men will be glad to give the issue the consideration its magnitude deserves, and to do full justice to the *honest class* of border people who have borne extraordinary burdens during the war. It appears that the Legislature is not asked to pay these claims, but to define their *status* and their just relation to the State and National Governments, and to provide for their readjudication in such manner as will put fraud to shame and vindicate those who have been faithful and upright. This done, they ask such intervention on the part of the State as may enable them to secure such restitution from the General Government as they may be justly entitled to.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

On Monday next, the 3d of April, Connecticut holds her annual election for members of Congress, State officers, and members of the Legislature. The following are the candidates of the two parties, those marked thus (*) being renominations:—

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican.	*Democratic.*
Marshall Jewell.	*James E. English.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Morris Tyler.	*Julius Hotchkiss.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Hiram Appelman.	*Thomas M. Waller.

FOR TREASURER.

David P. Nichols.	*Charles M. Pond.

FOR CONTROLLER.

James W. Manning.	*Seth S. Logan.

FOR CONGRESSMEN.

1. *Julius L. Strong.	Alfred E. Goodrich.
2. *Stephen W. Kellogg.	John Kendrick.
3. *H. H. Starkweather.	John W. Steadman.
4. George Coffing.	*William H. Barnum.

It will be noticed that every incumbent has received a renomination. The Republican State ticket is, likewise, the same as last year, all the defeated candidates having again been placed in nomination by acclamation, Messrs. Jewell and English being thus brought into opposition for the Governorship for the fourth time. The result of the contest on next Monday is a matter of doubt. The Republican defeat in New Hampshire foreshadowed a like disaster in Connecticut, especially as the latter State has been carried by the Democracy several times of late years, while New Hampshire had been in the uninterrupted possession of the Republicans since 1856. But the Democratic triumph in New Hampshire has served the purpose of inciting the Connecticut Republicans to extra exertions, while it has served also the purpose of keeping the Democracy in splendid training. The vote of the State since the foundation of the Republican party has been as follows:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1856—President	42,715	37,610	5,105R
1857—Governor	31,702	31,156	546R
1858— "	36,208	33,834	2 464R
1859— "	40,229	38,369	1,870R
1860— "	44,458	43,917	541R
" —President	43,792	33,454	10,338R
1861—Governor	43,012	40,926	2,086R
1862— "	39,782	30,634	9,148R
1863— "	41,032	38,395	2,637R
1864— "	39,820	34,162	5,658R
" —President	44,691	42,285	2 406R
1865—Governor	42,374	31,339	11,035R
" —Equal Suffrage	37,217	33,489	6 272D
1866—Governor	43,974	43,433	541R
1867— "	46,578	47,565	987D
1868— "	48,777	50,541	1,765D
" —President	50,995	47,951	3,045R
1869—Governor	45,493	45,082	411R
1870— "	43,285	44,128	843D

General Grant, it will be noticed, polled the highest vote on record in 1868, and if the full strength of his supporters of two years ago could be brought out, the Republican ticket would unquestionably be successful. It is folly, of course, to anticipate any thing of the sort, although it is probable that the Republican vote will exceed that of last year. The vote for members of Congress in 1869, with the majorities in 1867 and 1865, was as follows:—

Di.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*	*Maj. '67.*	*Maj. '65.*
1	11,617	10,881	736R	517D	2586R
2	13,102	12,678	424R	1793D	1715R
3	9,212	6,813	2399R	1896R	4217R
4	11,915	12,075	1160D	989D	2653R

The Democrats are sure of the Fourth district, and the Republicans are quite confident of carrying the Third, while the First and Second may well be regarded as debatable ground, with the chances, under existing circumstances, in favor of the Democrats, this probable result involving a further loss of two Republican members of Congress. In the Forty-first Congress the Republicans had three members, and the Democrats one; in the Fortieth, the Republicans one, and the Democrats three; in the Thirty-ninth, the entire delegation was Republican; and in the Thirty-eighth there were three Republicans to one Democrat, the latter being Governor English, from the Second district.

In the contest over the State Legislature, it is probable that the Republicans will come off victorious, in consequence of the favorable apportionment in force. In the Legislature elected in 1870, there was a Republican majority of one in the Senate and fifteen in the House, and both houses have been Republican ever since 1856, even when the Democracy have carried the State on the general ticket.

NOTICES.

SPRING, GENTS AND BOYS' 1871.
SPRING, READY-MADE 1871.
SPRING, CLOTHING, 1871.
SPRING, HIGHEST IN QUALITY, 1871.
SPRING, LOWEST IN PRICES. 1871.
SPRING, We have introduced many novel- 1871.
SPRING, ties this season in Children's Suits. 1871.
SPRING, ☞ Ladies will find (on our first 1871.
SPRING, floor) the best assortment of sizes 1871.
SPRING, and the Prettiest Styles in Philadel- 1871.
SPRING, phia. 1871.

AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MANUFACTURE OF CARRIAGES.—Amongst the many extensive manufacturing establishments that are located in this city, none is more worthy of mention than the carriage works of Messrs. Wm. D. Rogers & Co. The magnificent warerooms of the firm, Nos. 1009 and 1011 Chesnut street, are too well known to our citizens to need any comment, but a few words with reference to their mode of manufacturing first-class carriages may not prove uninteresting. Situate on Thirteenth street, a few yards south of Parrish, is a brick building, four stories in height, having a front on Thirteenth street of 180 feet, and running back to Duane street, with a frontage thereon of 95 feet. The premises are those previously occupied by Geo. W. Watson & Co., but since the firm of Messrs. Wm. D. Rogers & Co. have obtained possession thereof, they have been entirely remodelled, and immense advantages gained in the way of light and ventilation. The first floor, fronting on Thirteenth street, is used as a wareroom, wherein carriages of all styles, and varying in price from $1000 to $3000, may be found. Adjoining this is the office, and connected with the latter is a stock-room, where fine goods, etc., are stored. At the rear and to the right is the smith shop for jobbing, and on the left an apartment containing five forges, where heavy work is ironed and "hung up." On this story are also to be found the saw-mill and room in which light work is "hung up." On the second story is found the trimming and stock-rooms, the wheel-room and finishing-room. In these latter an immense amount of stock is stored. The wheel stock is of the best quality, so selected at the time of purchase as to exclude even one inferior hub, spoke, or rim. The first cost is greater, but there being no wastage, and but little repairing on the finished work, they prove cheapest in the end. From 100 to 125 sets of wheels are kept ahead, to insure against shrinkage when placed in actual service. Ascending to the third floor, the paint shops are found, where the work receives the numerous coatings of paint.

The fourth floor is divided into several apartments. At the north end is the room where the draughtsman lays out the work and the carriage is started; next, a perfectly clean varnish-room, where the under coats are applied; then a space where bodies are painted and the varnish rubbed or levelled down; and at the south end the finishing-room. The finishing-room walls are smooth-coated, painted, and varnished; the floor is double, and interlined with two layers of roof felting. The windows exclude all dust. In the door is a small hinged window, operated from the inside, admitting of observation from the paint-room, yet safe from intrusion. The basements of the building contain the steam engine, grindstones, etc. One feature which is noticeable throughout the establishment is the convenient hoisting apparatus and large hatchways, the latter on every floor, but in a separate building between the main building, preventing confusion in the shop, and also valuable as an additional protection against the ravages of fire.

All the buildings possess the most complete facilities for the comfort of the army of employes, being well warmed and having water tanks, with drinking conveniences, as well as other necessary appurtenances, from the ground floor to the roof. Every precaution is taken against fire and accidents generally.

Since the first of January Mr. Rogers has associated with him an estimable and highly practical young man, Mr. Joseph Moore, Jr., a son of the much-esteemed President of the National Bank of the Northern Liberties. Mr. Moore is possessed of excellent executive abilities, and devotes his whole attention and time to the business, and in him Mr. R. has secured a very valuable assistant.

Heretofore the trouble has been that the demand for the work of Messrs. William D. Rogers & Co. could not be supplied, but with the above increased accommodations the firm hope in a short while to be able to keep a stock of first-class goods only on hand.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
A meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, April 4, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and organizing said Company according to law.
JOHN O. JAMES, Chairman.
EDWARD K. STEVENSON, Secretary,
3 29 5t Commissioners.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY will be held at the Factory, S. W. corner of TWENTIETH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, on TUESDAY, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.
W. E. STEEN,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, March 27, 1871. 3 28 6t

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, up stairs, on and after SATURDAY, April 15, 1871.
L. CHAMBERLAIN,
3 31 fmwtA15 Treasurer.

☞ GRAND FAIR AT WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS. Come and purchase useful articles and be refreshed. Season tickets, 25 cents. 3 28 4t

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at BARTLETT'S, 2 20tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ WONDER OF WONDERS.—PRINTING which can be copied with Letter Press, executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

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Dinner Castors, 6 bottles	6 00
Breakfast Castors, 3, 4 and 5 bottles	$3 00 to 6 00
Butter Dishes	4 00
Ice Pitchers	6 00 to 8 00
Cake Baskets	6 00 to 12 00
Fruit Stands	7 00 to 20 00
Card Baskets	4 00 to 9 00
Waiters, all sizes	
Tureens	10 00
Wine Castors	15 00
Children's Sets	3 00
Children's Cups	1 00 to 2 00
Vegetable Dishes	14 00

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3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.
ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.
TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!
A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.
SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.
RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.
ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.
TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.
THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.
CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.
GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to
GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 3tf No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE,
BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.
Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.
S. KINGSTON McCAY,
2 18t No. 429 WALNUT Street.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUILD WILL observe the offer for sale of TWO HANDSOME and ELIGIBLY SITUATED LOTS, Nos. 1729 and 1731 CHESNUT Street, by THOMAS & SONS, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 4. 3 30 5t*

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY Brown-stone Residence, with side yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior manner, with all the modern conveniences. Lot 44 feet 6 inches by 175 feet. Also handsome Broad street Residence. R. J. DOBBINS,
3 24 1t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE, AT MERCHANTVILLE, NEW Jersey—Several new, convenient, and neat Cottages, now ready to be occupied; large front yard and garden; price moderate. Inquire of E. G. CATTELL, Merchantville, or at No. 26 N. DELAWARE avenue, Philadelphia. 3 25 6t

FOR SALE—NO. 917 CLINTON ST., 20x120 deep, four-story and three-story back buildings, modern conveniences, and in good order.
CLARK & ETTING,
3 23 12t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.
GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,
SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.
Store and Dwelling.
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.
Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Joseph Chew, Esq., deceased, at the corner of North Broad street and Berks avenue, will be rented or sold on favorable terms.
Lot 220 feet on Broad street, extending to Park avenue, is laid out in garden form, and contains a large variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, evergreens, etc. The dwelling-house is large and convenient, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. For further particulars apply to
J. CHEW, Executor,
3 24 fmw1m* No. 21 N. FOURTH Street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT TO GENtlemen, S. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and LOCUST Streets. Terms moderate. 3 30 6t*

HATS AND CAPS.
WILLIAM H. OAKFORD,
HATTER,
No. 913 CHESNUT Street,
SPRING STYLES NOW READY.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
P. S.—SOLE AGENT FOR AMIDON'S NEW YORK HATS. 3 10 fmw13tp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

The Border Claims and Their Present Status—The Mining Imbroglio—The Anti-Penn Square Embassy—The Senatorial Dead-lock.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, March 30, 1871.

The question of the liquidation of the border war claims is now being considered by a special committee of the Senate, consisting of as able men as either party can furnish in the body. With White and Connell from the Republican side, and Buckalew and Dill from the Democratic side, to investigate and report on the subject, the public will feel assured that the issue must be faithfully and most ably presented.

Last winter this measure incurred just odium because of the efforts of certain parties, supposed to be purchasers of claims, to force their payment by the State. The failure was as signal as it was just. This year the people of Chambersburg have memorialized the Legislature to consider the question and to afford them such relief as justice to themselves and to the Commonwealth requires. They did not appeal to the lobby, nor did they ask for payment. They do not claim that the State is properly liable for these losses. They acquit the State of all neglect in providing for their defense. They say that the State assumed to defend them, and appropriated an aggregate of $7,250,000 for the purpose, much more than was actually needed, and that it organized ample forces for their protection. But they show that just when they were most exposed to incursions by the enemy the defeat of the national troops at Bull Run in 1861, and in the valley in 1864, made it necessary for Pennsylvania to give her defensive troops in addition to her regular quotas already filled, to save McDowell and Hunter, and Chambersburg was burned and the border counties desolated thereby. They urge that the General Government is therefore liable, because it is responsible for the consequences of its own acts, and that the recent action of Congress fairly embraces these claims within the limits of its national liability for war damages.

In the argument before the committee by Judge Black and Colonel McClure, which was heard by a very large numbers of member, the position of the claimants was distinctly defined as desiring the most searching re-examination of the claims, and the defeat of all possible speculation in them. They asked the committee to select their own way of re-adjudication, and to adopt such precautions as will most effectually guard against fraud or speculation. On this point Colonel McClure was very emphatic. He said:—"It is the general desire of the claimants that, however the committee may differ as to the proper measure to be adopted, they shall be able to unite in testifying that wrong, either to the Government or people, had no apologists amongst those who were pressing the measure." He urged that in the revision there should be power to reduce or reject claims, but none to increase, and that assigned or purchased claims should be most carefully scrutinized, and the assignee or purchaser be required to prove satisfactorily what was actually paid for the claim, and the award be limited to that sum. He asked also that where such proof was not given the claim should be rejected.

It seems to be the general conviction of the ablest and best men of the Legislature that the General Government is unquestionably liable for these claims. Mr. Buckalew declared in the Senate, in discussing the motion to refer the memorial, that the facts made out a clear and incontestable case against the national authorities for payment; and General White intimated very strongly that such was his opinion. It is reasonably certain that the special committee will be unanimous in testifying to the integrity of whatever measure the majority may propose, and also unanimous in fixing the legal and moral responsibility for these losses upon the General Government. The report, or reports, will, therefore, place this question on a basis that will command the respect and careful deliberation of all fair-minded men.

What measure the committee will report is of course not known, but it is certain that neither increased taxation, debt, or payment will be proposed. The claimants ask that their own taxes shall be applied to their losses, which would about pay interest on them, and the State thus become the owner of the claims, to make demand, in her own name and power, upon the General Government for payment, as did Massachusetts, Maryland and other States, after the war of 1812. It is conceded generally that, while thousands of individual claimants cannot press their claims successfully before Congress, the State could do so, and thus secure to the border people restitution for their extraordinary losses, without any sacrifice by the Commonwealth. In addition to securing the payment of the claims, the State would be justly entitled to be repaid by Congress the $500,000 already voted to Chambersburg, as that appropriation is credited on the claims.

The committee will report next week. Whatever it may propose it is certain that there will be no odor of corruption or of the lobby about it, nor will there be any attempt to raid upon the treasury for the benefit of speculators.

The great struggle between the miners and operators was brought to a close to-night by an able and exhaustive argument by Hon. L. W. Hall. President Gowen, of the Reading Railroad Company, had previously presented the arguments in support of the position taken by the operators, with marked skill and ability; and it is conceded that the whole issue has been so thoroughly investigated and elucidated that all the great principles involved will be settled for all time. What action the Legislature will take is yet uncertain; but it is acknowledged that the miners are not as strong to-night as they were at the beginning of the controversy here.

The public buildings question has been one of the great topics of the week. The large and highly respectable delegation appointed to demolish the Buildings Commission before the Legislature has come, has spoken, and has gone, and it is only the truth that they have not made any impression against the existing commission. The most of the delegation want Independence Square for the buildings, and the Legislature is unalterable in its hostility to any such measure. Others manifestly want no buildings at all, and with that sentiment there is no sympathy here, for the necessity for new buildings is admitted by every fair-minded man. I venture the prediction that the repeal bill will fail, and Mr. Connell's bill, or its main provisions, eventually become a law.

There is a dead-lock now in the Senate. The Democrats have resolved in caucus that no Senate bills shall pass the Senate until the apportionment is disposed of, and the Republican Senators have agreed in caucus that there shall be no more pairing with Democrats on any question. This requires every Democrat to continue in his seat, whether sick or well, and it is believed that it will sicken the majority at an early day. It is believed now that a compromise apportionment will be agreed upon within a week or ten days, and if so, the rest of the business will be hurried through.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club Concert.

Last evening the Star Course of Lectures, which, under the enterprising management of Mr. T. B. Pugh, has become one of the institutions of the city, was brought to a close for the season by a concert at the Academy of Music. The spacious building was crowded, and the audience was enthusiastic in its approbation of the performance. The attraction was the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, assisted by Mrs. J. W. Weston. The programme was a very choice one, the instrumental portion embracing selections from Mozart, Meyerbeer, Kreutzer, Weber, Schubert, and other composers of the highest rank. The performance throughout was thoroughly artistic, and amply justified the reputation which the Quintette Club has achieved elsewhere. The vocal portion fell to the unsupported lot of Mrs. Weston, who has capacity as a ballad singer of unusual degree. Her singing was remarkably enjoyable, and each time that she appeared she was heartily successful. Altogether the concert was a decided success, and Mr. Pugh deserves the thanks as well as the congratulations of the public, for the attractive manner in which he has brought his lecture course to a close.

"Frou-Frou" at the Chesnut.

Sardou's play of *Frou-Frou* was performed both at the Chesnut and Arch Street Theatres last season, Miss Laura Keene and Mrs. Drew being the representatives of the leading character. It is a picture of fashionable French society under the Second Empire, and it is not a pleasing one, notwithstanding the art with which the subject is presented. A domestic tragedy, such as *Frou-Frou* is, although it may jar upon the sensibilities of some of the auditors, points an undoubted moral, and is certainly to be preferred, if such subjects are to be treated upon the stage, to such coarse performances as *East Lynne* and some others of the same class. *Frou-Frou* gives the career of a weak, vain, and frivolous woman, educated under influences calculated to develop all her worst qualities, and her downfall is as much the fault of the corrupt society in which she lives as of her own weakness. The passionate side of her nature is dormant until jealousy excites her, and then, upon suspicions the most unfounded, she takes the characteristic revenge of a vain and frivolous woman and elopes. The scene in which "Gilberte" appears suddenly to awaken to the fact that her sister has taken her place as the mistress of the household is wonderfully true to nature and wonderfully effective as a piece of dramatic art.

Miss Fanny Davenport last evening gave a graceful and elegant representation as "Gilberte," and in the later scenes of the play she displayed more tragic powers than we had credited her with. The performance, however, was too broad in style for a character marked by such fine lights and shades, and while her "Gilberte" is certainly pleasing, it will not rank as a work of art with the personations of Miss Keene and Mrs. Drew. Miss Phillis Glover gave a beautifully refined and tender representation of the thoughtful sister "Louise," and Mr. Thorne played the part of "Henry Sartorys" in a satisfactory manner, although it is not one well suited to his broad and impulsive style. The remaining characters were well sustained, and the performance as a whole was very satisfactory.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening Theodore Thomas' orchestra will give a grand concert for the benefit of Mr. Alfred Stimmel, the doorkeeper. Miss Anna Mehlig will appear, and a very fine entertainment may be expected.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, and a farewell concert to-morrow evening.

AT THE WALNUT the spectacular pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks* will be represented this evening.

A matinee will be given to-morrow.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Fanny Davenport will have a benefit this evening, when she will personate "Volante," in Tobin's comedy of *The Honeymoon*, Mr. Davenport will appear as "Rolando;" Mrs. Davenport as "Juliana;" Mr. Thorne as the "Duke Aranza," and Miss Glover as "Zamora."

The performance will conclude with the comedietta of *Delicate Ground*.

The will be a matinee performance of *Frou-Frou* to-morrow.

Mr. Peter Abel, the business manager, will have a benefit on the 14th of April, when a fine bill will be presented.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening as "May Wylderose," in Falconer's drama of *Heart's Ease*. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE MUSEUM. Ninth and Arch streets, the fairy spectacle of *Cherry and Fair Star* will be performed this evening. A matinee will be given to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN a family performance will be given this evening. A family matinee to-morrow.

CITY ITEMS.

"WHAT HAVE YOU TAKEN FOR IT?" said Mrs. Laura Thompson to her friend Miss Lake, referring to a sick headache with which the young lady was continually afflicted. "Oh," said Miss Lake, "I've taken cathartic pills enough to load a cannon." "Discard them," said her friend, "and try *my* medicine, PLANTATION BITTERS. Bile is the cause of your difficulty; and I know by experience the Bitters are a certain cure for biliousness."

Miss Lake adopted Mrs. Thompson's advice, and was cured within a fortnight. She is now at the Metropolitan Hotel, and will confirm this statement.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

FOR OYSTERS always, "FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

THE ORIGINAL ENGLISH MILTON GOLD JEWELRY, sold in this city only at No. 1022 Chesnut street, cannot be detected from pure gold except by weight. Remember this fact.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

MARRIED.

KELLY—THOMPSON.—On the 30th instant, by the Rev. Charles W. Shields, D.D., and the Rev. James H. Mason Knox, D.D., Mr. EDWARD SMITH KELLY to Miss CORNELIA H., daughter of the late Judge Oswald Thompson, both of this city.

SCOTT—KILPATRICK.—On the evening of February 9, by Rev. W. W. Barr, Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT and Miss MARY ANN KILPATRICK, both of this city.

TRICKER—BOOTH.—Feb. 15, 1871, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. JOHN A. TRICKER to Miss MARY A. BOOTH, both of this city.

DIED.

BLOXSOM.—On 26th instant, PHILISA AMANDA, wife of Captain John Bloxsom, and daughter of Thomas and Ann M. Dutch, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 36 Christian street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church Vault.

COWGILL.—On the 29th, REBECCA J., wife of Charles Cowgill, aged 44 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1112 S. Fourth street, Camden, N. J., on Saturday April 1, at 5 o'clock. To proceed to Paulsboro M. E. Church.

DELLEKER.—On the 29th instant, WILLIAM J. DELLEKER, aged 51 years.

The relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 337 S. Twenty-first street, on Monday, 3d of April, at 9 o'clock. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, at 10 o'clock.

GANTLEY.—On the 29th instant, ANNIE, daughter of Bridget and the late Thomas Gantley, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 7 Graden street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, above Race, on Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

MCWILLIAMS.—On the evening of the 29th instant, at his residence in this city, GEORGE W. MCWILLIAMS, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1634 Green street, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

NATT.—On Thursday morning, March 30, 1871, of pneumonia, JOSEPH S. NATT, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., and his Masonic brethren generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John G. Ford, No. 559 N. Sixteenth street, on Monday afternoon, April 3, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

WEST.—At Crosswicks, N. J., on the 30th instant, after a lingering illness, CHARLES L. WEST, aged 34 years.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Jacob West, near Crosswicks, on Saturday, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WOODWARD.—On the 30th instant, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Thomas Woodward, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, 3d April, at 9 o'clock, from her son-in-law's residence, No. 1905 Poplar street. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

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Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

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BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

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ON AND AFTER APRIL 1,

THE COUPONS

OF

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.,

DUE ON THAT DATE,

Will be paid at the Banking House of

STERLING & CO.,

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5 PER CENT.

New United States Loan.

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

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Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc, etc. 1 26

FINANCIAL.

7-30 GOLD LOAN

TO THE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and tracklaying is progressing at the rate of one to two miles per day. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 415 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A Good Investment.

We are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also on

23,000 Acres of Land

to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations; Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Lands for Bonds.

Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. That is, in addition to their character as a first-class prompt-paying Railroad security, these bonds are in effect Land Warrants bearing a profitable rate of interest until exchanged for Homesteads, at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM.

Sinking Fund.

The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres, having an average soil of great fertility, in a climate that is simply unsurpassed. The Trustees of the Mortgage, Messrs. Jay Cooke and J. Edgar Thomson, are required to devote the proceeds of all Land Sales to the repurchase and cancellation of the Company's Bonds. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the entire issue of First Mortgage Bonds (now selling) before they fall due.

Profitable and Safe.

With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people, which is more profitable or safe. In view of the Government's expectation soon to call for the surrender of its outstanding 6 per cent. Bonds, under the present movement for funding the debt at lower interest, many holders of United States Five-Twenties are exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their annual income.

Other Securities—Agencies.

All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return will be paid by the Financial Agents. AGENCIES for the sale of this loan are established in nearly every city and important town throughout the United States and Canada. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, Washington,

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DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad,

A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE WEST,

Is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio river, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of *reliable and continuous* navigation.

The completed portion of the road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which afford them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic Coast and the Great West.
2. LOW GRADES.
3. LIGHT CURVES.
4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical, and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.
5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio river.
6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.
7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, *and to control an enormous Southwestern through trade.*

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest.*

The bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises, and property of the company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE, and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A *Sinking Fund* of $150,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupons or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of

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Interest payable May and November, in the city of New York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, render it one of the most substantial, reliable, and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps, and full particulars furnished upon application.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid

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HOWARD DARLINGTON,

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GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's

7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

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Wilmington and Reading R.R.,

Due April 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

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3 29 15t WILLIAM S. HILLES, Treasurer.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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The Best Quality!

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Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

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Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—"The Daughter of an Egyptian King," translated from the German of George Ebers, by Henry Reed, is an attempt to give a picture of society at the centres of civilization five hundred years before the Christian era. The author is a disciple of Lepsius, whose expedition to Egypt he accompanied, and he now holds the position of Director of the Museum at Jena. "The Daughter of an Egyptian King" describes the marriage of an Egyptian princess with the heir-apparent of the Persian throne, and it introduces a vast number of descriptive details, for the purpose of giving the reader an idea of the characteristics of the Greek, Egyptian, and Persian civilizations. The story itself possesses considerable interest, but its greatest value is in the antiquarian research which illustrates its pages, and in the elaborate descriptions of the manners, customs, arts, sciences, etc., which are given not merely to depict the civilizations of Greece, Egypt, and Persia, but to show the differences that existed between them. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—"Success and its Conditions" is the title of a series of essays by Mr. Edwin P. Whipple, which have been collected from the various periodicals in which they have appeared during the last twenty-five years. The essays are twelve in number, and the author has attempted in them to state the vital conditions of success, briefly and pointedly, and with an avoidance of "the madness of extremes." Mr. Whipple is one of the most thoughtful and forcible essayists we have, and the contents of this volume are well worthy of the attention of the young men of the country. Published by J. R. Osgood & Co. For sale in this city by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"Life and Death," by a writer who subscribes himself "Your Humble Servant," is a curious story which professes to give a picture of certain phases of New York life. There is some very pointed satire on Wall street, the women's righters, and the general demoralization that exists in certain classes of society, and a plot of considerable ingenuity engages the attention of the reader from first to last. "Life and Death" appears to be the work of either an inexperienced or a very careless writer, and it is disfigured by numerous inelegancies and extravagances. Notwithstanding these, however, it is a story of real power, and will repay a perusal. Published by Carleton, and for sale in this city by Porter & Coates.

—From T. Ellwood Zell we have received the first number of "Zell's Descriptive Hand Atlas of the World," by J. Bartholomew. This work proposes to furnish the public with a cheap, elegant, and accurate atlas which will contain all the latest improvements. The maps in the number before us are handsomely engraved, and by a system of indexing, which is beautifully simple, those using the atlas will be able to find any place they may desire without any difficulty. This is a very important feature, which will of itself commend this atlas to the public. This atlas is designed as a supplement or companion to "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," and it will be completed in twenty-five numbers, at fifty cents a number. In case the number of parts exceed twenty-five, the extra ones will be furnished subscribers gratis.

—"The Fight at Dame Europa's School," published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, is a reprint of a lively piece of satire that created considerable sensation in England a few months ago. The writer is evidently a Tory among the Tories, and his object is to reflect upon the English boy who did not interfere at the proper moment to put a stop to the fight.

—"Harry Lorrequer" is the third volume of the cheap edition of Charles Lever's works now being issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. This is a lively, dashing novel that will bear many perusals without growing tiresome.

—The fourteenth number of Vincent's "History of Delaware," which has been issued by Mr. John Campbell, continues the story of the contests between the Dutch and English for possession of the territory upon the Delaware river.

—The Chicago *Bureau* for April contains several valuable essays upon protection and free trade, and a variety of statistical and other information.

—The *Technologist* for April presents several interesting papers upon engineering, manufacturing, building, and kindred subjects. G. Morris Frank, No. 619 Walnut street, is the agent for Pennsylvania.

—The April number of the *Manufacturer and Builder* is filled with interesting practical and scientific information.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine* for April is made up of selections from the best foreign engineering publications.

—*Our Schoolday Visitor* for April contains a pleasant variety of stories, sketches, and poems for young people.

—The April number of *Peters' Musical Monthly* is filled with popular vocal and instrumental pieces.

—The Cenfral News Company sends us the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

—Thirty thousand dollars was paid for sumac berries and bark by one man in Virginia last year.

—The last returns give Boston, Mass., a population of 250,526, of whom 87,980 are foreigners.

—A respectable lady at Pittsburg the other day was pumped for poison and yielded an overdose of brandy.

—A drunken man in Syracuse, Kansas, recently froze fast in a gutter, and was drowned in six inches of water.

—A ship is loading at Savannah with a cargo of cotton seed for Hull, England, the first cargo of the kind that ever left that port.

—There are said to be millions of pounds of fossil ivory in Alaska. It is of excellent quality, and is worth a dollar a pound in San Francisco.

—Reports from Georgia are to the effect that the wheat crop throughout the State has improved in appearance during the past few weeks.

THE MAGAZINES.

"HARPER'S."

The April number of *Harper's Magazine*, which has been sent us by Claxton, Remsen & Hafelfinger contains the following articles:—

"The American Baron," chapters IX–XI, by the author of "The Dodge Club," "The Cryptogram," etc., with six illustrations; "The Pitcairn Islanders," by A. H. Guernsey, with thirteen illustrations; "Bowery, Saturday Night," by W. O. Stoddard, with thirteen illustrations; "Frederick the Great, XVII, The Close of the Seven Years' War, and the Partition of Poland," with five illustrations; "John Eastman's Compensation," by Miss Emma B. Cobb; "The Gulf Stream and the Trade-winds, their Origin and Law of Movement," by William L. Walker; "Cruising," by Carl Spencer; "Along the Florida Reef" (third paper), by Dr. J. B. Holder, with ten illustrations; "Anna Vallayer-Coster," by Benson J. Lossing, with a portrait; "My Hero," by Annie Thomas; "Dominic and the Inquisition," by Eugene Lawrence; "The Mummy's Foot," from the French of Theophile Gautier, by Mrs. H. S. Conant; "Our French Allies;" by Benson J. Lossing; "Eh! What Is it?" by J. H. Connelly; "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Literary Record;" "Editor's Scientific Record;" "Editor's Historical Record;" "Editor's Drawer."

From "Bowery, Saturday Night," by W. O. Stoddard, we take the following sketch of the Bowery in olden times:—

Let no unlettered rustic win derision to himself by calling this great thoroughfare Bowery *street*, for it is "The Bowery," and nothing more. In the good old days when the memory of Hendrick Hudson and due reverence for "their High Mightinesses" of Amsterdam had not yet departed from Mana-hatta, stout-hearted and hard-headed old Governor Peter Stuyvesant had his *Bouwerie*, or country seat, out this way, and the highway thereto, out of proper respect, derived its imperishable name therefrom.

In some of the earlier maps, to be sure, prepared by presumptuous Yankees or usurping Englishmen, the Governor's drive is degraded to "the high-road to Boston," as if New Yorkers cared what settlements bordered on their highway after it had departed from the incomparable island. In the maps of 1766 a better spirit is manifested by the superscription "Bowery Lane;" and in 1806 it was noted as the "Bowery Road," connecting near what is now Union Square with the "Bloomingdale Road," and continuing its career higher up as the "road to Boston." On most of the later maps there is no attempt to add useless appendages to the simple and sufficient cognomen.

In those ancient and excellent days of pastoral simplicity, on the left, as you went north from Chatham Square, lay the estate of the Le Lanceys, and above them the broad lands of Dyckman and Brevoort, while on the right the old records give us the historic names of Rutgers, Bayard, Minthorne, Van Cortlandt, and others; and beyond and exceeding these were the Bouwerie and other possessions of the Stuyvesants, who have left more traces of their ownership and occupancy than all others put together—partly because the family yet retain much of the property, but more because of the bad temper of the old Governor, and the preposterously long life of the "Stuyvesant pear-tree," at the corner of Thirteenth street.

There can be little room for doubt in the mind of any devout antiquarian but that the spirits of the sturdy old burgomasters of Nieuw Amsterdam continue to tutelize their old haunts, and have exercised a material influence in determining the character and nationality of their successors; nor would it be altogether difficult at the present day to find, on some pleasant summer evening, sitting with his "vrauw" or gossip in front of some Bowery *halle* or *garten*, the modern representative of "Hard Koppig Peter" and his bellicose neighbors. Solid and sturdy men were they—sturdy and solid men are these good and honest citizens, and as eager for news of fatherland and the stirring deeds of "unser Fritz" as were their prototypes for the slow-coming tales of the prowess of Van Tromp and De Ruyter. Not even the news by telegraph and the street railways can deny to the properly-constituted mind the privilege of recognizing the flavor of the old times in what we assume to be the new.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

"Wild Ireland; or, Recollections of Some Days and Nights with Father Michael," part I, by B. Denbavand; "Charles Francis Adams;" "Moumos," a story, by Ivan Toorgenef; "The Jew's Faith," a poem, by Henry Abbey; "A Western Newspaper Enterprise," by Frederick Lockley; "Emanuel Swedenborg," by Lucretia Pontiff; "He, She, and It," a story, by Edgar Fawcett; "Student Rambles in Prussia," part II, by Stephen Powers; "What Shall We Drink?" by John Bell, M. D.; "Cloud Fantasies," a poem, by Paul H. Hayne; "Old Saddler's Resurrection," a story, by R. D. Minor; "Reality," a poem, by Emma Lazarus; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day;" "Serial Supplement," "Rookstone," by Katherine S. Macquoid, part II.

From Mr. Stephen Powers' "Student Rambles in Prussia" we take the following:—

And in this place it is necessary to write a thing which may seem terribly un-American and undemocratic. A vast majority of the masses of the Continent, at least in the country—and that even in Prussia, the most intelligent of nations—are not "sighing for liberty" at all. They do not even know what liberty is. The root of the matter is not found in them. They are dimly conscious, like a linnet hatched in its wicker cage, that something in lacking in their little lives, that "there's somewhat in this world amiss;" but if they long to come to America, an honest analysis of their minds would evolve the unheroic fact that most of them were distinctly conscious of no more elevated purpose than to be able to acquire a more ample quantum of meat and mustard for a smaller outlay of labor. The war between Prussia and Austria was just in its incipiency, the Prussian Government was rapidly mobilizing its regiments and hurling them down through Saxony, and the village of Stassfurt was clamorous with belligerent talk. Nevertheless, one thing was specially noteworthy—to wit, that the disputants always confined themselves to a mention of "Prussia" and "Austria," and never, on a single occasion, allowed themselves to speak of "the king" or "the emperor," or of any other name standing for living flesh and blood. As they sat around their little tables I thought many times they would certainly fall to tweaking each other's noses. First, one would stand up, lean far across the table, and beat it very earnestly with his fist or strike wildly into the atmosphere, as if in the prosecution of severely personal hostilities against a June-bug; then the other would do the same; then they would both leap up, put their faces close together, and discourse very violently and simultaneously for many moments together. Close by the roadside, on an eminence commanding a prospect far and wide over the plains, stood a sandstone monolith, which, to the seeker after the dark ways of character, was a better guide than ever Number Nip was to the wayfarer. It appears that the Duke of Anhalt, on whose territory it stood, some twenty years ago, when his excessive taxes had reduced the people to beggary, was graciously moved in his paternal heart to order the construction of a ducal turnpike, to enable his subjects to keep away the wolf from their cabins. This was all very good and pleasant to a philanthropic mind, but the weak point of the German character appears on this monument, with this legend among others:—"Wanderer, as you pause here, let us joyfully declare to you that Love fashioned this column as a memorial of our lealty to him." If Americans had received government assistance of this sort, perhaps they would have passed a series of resolutions in gratitude, perhaps not, and there the whole matter would have ended. The principal circumstance to be noted in this inscription is that certain something of servility, of adulation and incense-burning to sleek rank rather than to starved and penniless genius, that "toomuchness" of loyalty, of which Coleridge accuses the Germans. Compare the German *Domkirchen* with the cathedrals of Italy. In the latter there are tens of thousands of statues, statuettes, busts, pictures, cartoons, in which the children of genius do each other noble honor above all ribboned potentates; but in German churches there are few grand tombs except to coffin the purple, few sublime frescoes except to celebrate the heroism of blue blood. How true, how pitifully true, that caustic word of Von Moltke as he stood before the portraits of Bazaine and MacMahon in Versailles!—"I think we Prussian generals have about as much merit as these gentlemen, but, by God! they will not place any of our portraits in a pantheon at Berlin." Of all nations in Europe the most peaceful and the most unhandsome on a horse, they have the most absurd disproportion of equestrian bronze in their streets.

When will Germany cease to worship kings, and build for genius a Chaucer's House of Fame? Who will ever rear the true Walhalla of Germany, wherein shall be gathered her real Einheriar?

What more contemptuous term of reproach in the rest of Europe than "German count!" In their journals they quote the sayings of their great statesmen far oftener than we in America do, but this is merely the tribute of bookworms, the conceit of learning. It is egotism. Egotism and skepticism are one; and it is a curious commentary on the value of most modern skepticism that the most skeptical people of Europe are the most king-worshiping nation. There is a skepticism which is servility itself. A skeptical people can never maintain republican government. They are too absolute—they must push every principle to its ultimate results; none of the imperfect systems which alone, in this fallen world, can be carried on among men will be tolerated by them. They would pick such a government to pieces, and establish in its stead such a hopelessly complicated and Utopian affair as was sought to be made in 1848 in Frankfort. There is no elasticity in the German character, no spirit of compromise, none of our American easy, swinging *laissez aller* which is indispensable to self-government. The German loses his temper in politics—he strikes blindly about him: a German minority always protests. Germans have no patience with political offenders. "Shoot them down like mad dogs!" said Luther of the rebellious peasants.

TRICKS OF THE TYPES.

Serious Results from a Printer's Blunder.

The case of Louis A. Salomon vs. Pauline Lesser, calling herself Pauline Salomon, was tried in New York yesterday. The defendant some three years ago married a man of the name of Gustav Lesser. Very soon after this marriage the first husband ran away, and a suit was commenced by her to have the marriage declared void. The suit was commenced by publication of the summons, and the printers of one paper made it "Leper" in place of "Lesser," the first "s" being written long.

The suit was nevertheless carried to a decree, the proof being pretty strong. Subsequently she married the plaintiff, and after living with him about two years brought suit for limited divorce in the Supreme Court, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. In this suit she obtained an allowance of $5 a week and $50 counsel fee. Her husband defended the suit, denying the charge of cruelty and setting up that she had a husband living. Not content with this, her husband brought suit in the Common Pleas to have his marriage declared void, for the reason that in the suit of Lesser vs. Lesser no jurisdiction was obtained, and hence no divorce of Mrs. Lesser enabling her to remarry. The case came up on a motion for allmony. The Court thought it could not be allowed in a suit of this kind, though the bringing of this suit might be a reason for increasing the allowances in the suit in the Supreme Court. Motion denied.

ABOUT TROUT CATCHING.

The Season at Hand in this State—Important to Anglers.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:—

The rapidity with which the natural trout streams of this State have been depopulated of this beautiful and delicious fish has rendered stringent legislation necessary. This and neighboring counties have some very prolific trout streams, and to assist in protecting them from unlawful visitations, we annex the following sections of a law passed in April, 1869, now in existence:—

Section six provides that no person shall at any time, with intent so to do, catch any speckled brook trout with any device save only a hook and line, and no person shall catch any trout or have in his or her possession save only in the months of April, May, June, and July, under a penalty of five dollars for each trout so caught or had in his possession.

Section nine of the same act provides that it shall be the duty of any constable having knowledge of the violation of any of the provisions of this act to make report thereof to any Justice of the Peace of the proper county, and any other person having such knowledge may make complaint.

All anglers will see at once the propriety of conforming strictly to the law and thus restocking the streams with trout.

LOUISE'S NECKLACE.

Letter from the Marchioness of Lorne.

The following letter has been received in acknowledgment of the present of a necklace from the Balmoral tenantry to the Princess Louise:—

"I am deeply touched by your having so kindly thought of me on this occasion, and given me such a beautiful present. I thank you from my heart for it, and shall ever treasure it amongst my most valued gifts, as coming from kind friends who will be associated in my thoughts with dear Balmoral, and who have known me from childhood. Though I may no longer be so frequently amongst you as heretofore, I shall think of you often in my own new Highland home. LOUISE."

—King John, of Saxony, is engaged in translating Spenser's "Faerie Queene" into German verse.

—The name of the Imperial Library in Paris has been changed to National Library, the seventh change since 1792.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
State Treasurer.

2 14 eod t 4 10

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
State Treasurer.

2 14eod t4 10

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 230 SOUTH THIRD STREET, CORNER OF WILLING'S ALLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

F. H. JACKSON,
Secretary.

3 20 14t

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

3 30 tf

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf5

☞ MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at No. 900 WALNUT Street, at noon on the 4th day of April, when an election will be held for Five Directors to serve the ensuing year.

MICHAEL NISBET,
Secretary.

3 18 sw5t

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf5

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

SILVER WARE

of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw3

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2§

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

STAIR RODS, STEP PLATES,

GAS TORCHES, GAS TURNERS, WAX TAPERS, Etc. Etc.,

On hand and for sale by

WILER & MOSS,

MANUFACTURERS,

3 10 1m No. 225 South FIFTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

No. 19 WILLIAM Street

New York,

ISSUE

Credits for Travellers

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,

IN SUMS TO SUIT. 11 7 3m

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

☞ TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 5th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt M8 D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw t5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE,
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR

Chromos 25 Per Cent.

This includes

ALL CHROMOS PUBLISHED,

AMERICAN AND OTHERS.

FRAMES of every character equally as cheap.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 23 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

HOISTS, OR ELEVATORS FOR ANY LOCATION or weight, operated by Independent Engine, Belts, Crank Ropes, or Pumps. For Contractors, Hotels, Factories, and Stores. The hand machines are operated with the least labor and sold at a low price. The balanced and power machines have the most Approved Safety Attachments. Hatchways arranged with rolling doors, opened and closed automatically as platform passes.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
3 9 m§ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street, Room No. 2.

ST. LOUIS, March 2, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, April 3, 1871, for furnishing the Subsistence Department U. S. A.:—

88 pounds mess pork.
40,000 pounds of bacon—clear sides.
181,000 pound of double extra flour.
12,000 pounds of hard bread.
11,000 pounds of corn meal—kiln dried.
15,000 pounds of beans—white navy.
6,000 pounds of split peas.
4,500 pounds of rice—Carolina.
600 pounds of hominy.
17,000 pounds of green Rio coffee.
1,000 pounds of Rio coffee—roasted.
9,000 pounds of brown sugar.
1,500 gallons of whisky vinegar.
3,000 pounds of candles—adamantine.
8,000 pounds of extra family soap.
37,500 pounds of salt.
500 pounds of pepper—black.
4,500 pounds of hams—sugar-cured.
17,000 pounds of choice family flour.
3,500 pounds of dried apples.
500 pounds of dried peaches.
1,200 pounds of raisins.
175 gallons of pickled cucumbers.
50 gallons of pickled onions.
375 gallons of sauerkraut.
302 dozen cans of milk.
3,200 pounds of lard.
7,000 pounds of butter.
1,000 pounds of cheese.

Information as to kind of packages, condition, etc. etc., can be obtained on application at this office.

C. B. PENROSE,
3 13 † Captain, C. S., U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD.

FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
Third Story Union Bank Building,

MARCH 1, 1871.

Proposals are invited for dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll leading to this city. Proposals, to be *sealed* and in *duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of 1st day of APRIL, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. About 75,000 cubic yards, more or less, to be removed. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. The object is to attain a depth of 22 feet at mean low water. The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity in cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal, and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of Proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
3 2 Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDINGS, Fayette Street, near Charles, BALTIMORE, Md., March 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Spottswood Bars, in the Rappahannock river, Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. *Separate Proposals* will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericksburg bar.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed 90 feet in width or 8 feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about two feet

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 6t Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, MD., March 20, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel in Queenstown Creek, Maryland, from Chester River to Queenstown. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 22, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 6t Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 29, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for excavating a channel in the James river, at the Rocketts, near Richmond, Va.

Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 29, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material to be removed is rock in beds and boulders. The channel is not to exceed 180 feet in width or 18 feet in depth at mean high water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about 2½ feet.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 21, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel at Cambridge, Maryland. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 24, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or ten feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 Major of Engineer U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, May 1, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall, with one double and one single iron gate, around the National Cemetery at Annapolis, Md.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per lineal foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement. Forms for proposals and specifications furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
3 31 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (where proper forms will be furnished) until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, April 21, 1871, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of
889 pairs Boots (600 pairs to be cable screwed).
5000 Haversacks.
1000 yards Crimson Worsted Lace, 1¾ inch.

All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
3 21 Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, OFFICE A. C. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M.; April 15, 1871, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during the two months commencing May 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

WILLIAM PRINCE,
3 15 First Lieut. Ord., A. C. S.

SAXON GREEN.

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,
3 9 tf No. 124 N. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$500,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate	36,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	330,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,920,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Joseph H. Seal, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, Wm. C. Houston, H. Frank Robinson, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, Thomas P. Stotesbury, John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397·89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870..........$128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Charles P. Bower, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, Peter Williamson, Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..........$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870..........$600·388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70..........$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
—$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870..........$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,488
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, SAMUEL W. JONES, JOHN A. BROWN, CHARLES TAYLOR, AMBROSE WHITE, WILLIAM WELSH, JOHN MASON, GEORGE L. HARRISON, FRANCIS R. COPE, EDW. H. TROTTER, EDW. S. CLARKE, T. CHARLTON HENRY, ALFRED D. JESSUP, LOUIS C. MADEIRA, CHAS. W. CUSHMAN, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL..........$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,687,452·35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.
Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher, Wm. M. Baird, John R. Blakiston, W. F. Dean, Peter Sieger, Lewis Audenreid, John Ketcham, J. E. Baum, John B. Heyl, Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown accom	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12·35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wootten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. M.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·30, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 6·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent. No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870. Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·55 A. M., 3·55 P. M. and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 17 24t

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company
OFFICE, [1 28 stuthrp
No. 118 MARKET STREET.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

Galvanized Elastic Cable Fencing

Does not "kink" in warm nor "snap" in cold weather. Is cheaper than most wood fences; ornamental and durable; large quantities erected and satisfaction given. Send for circulars, or see the fencing at the manufacturer's, [3 17 fmw1m

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, April 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

TWENTIETH (North), No. 832, modern Dwelling.
OLD YORK ROAD, Rising Sun Brick-Yard, 7½ acres, four fronts.
WALNUT, No. 427, four-story brick Building.
SECOND (South), No. 808, Store and Dwelling.
CHESNUT, Nos. 1729 and 1731, large Lot, 40 by 120.
CHELTEN AVENUE, Germantown, modern Residence.
NINETEENTH (North), No. 631, modern Residence.
LOMBARD, No. 1719, Store and Dwelling.
WOOD, No. 227, Humane Hose Company.
UNION, No. 106, four-story Dwelling.
BURTON, No. 1625, genteel Dwelling.
HAMMONTON (Atlantic county, N. J.), Farm, ten acres.

VALUABLE STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
On Tuesday,
April 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include—
Administrator's Sale—Estate of Francina Allen, deceased.
1000 Harrisburg and Lancaster R. R. Co. 6 per cent., 1883.
$1500 Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co. 6 per cent., 1880.
$1000 Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co. 6 per cent. 1886.
$1000 Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co. 7 per cent., 1893.
$1000 Elmira and Williamsport R. R. Co. 7 per cent., 1880.
$1000 Delaware and Raritan Canal (C. & A. R. R.), 1875.
$1000 State of N. J. 6 per cent., 1823, Registered.
$1000 Chesapeake and Del. Canal Co., 6 per cent.
$900 Lehigh Coal Navigation Co. 6 per cent.
$5000 Allegheny Valley R. R. Co. 7 3-10 coup., 1890.
$5000 Schuylkill Navigation Co. 6 per cent., 1872.
$1000 Second and Third Sts. P. R. W., 7 per cent.
$1500 Phila. and Del. River R. W. Co. 7 per cent.
$5000 West Phila. Passenger R. W. Co. 7 per cent.
$2000 City of Allegheny 7 per cent. coupons.
$11,000 City of Pittsburg "Water Extension."
$2000 City of Pittsburg 7 per cent. "Building Bond."
$5000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota R. R.
$900 St. Louis and Iron Mt. R. R. Co. 7 per cent.
$5000 N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R. Co.
$6000 United States 5-20s of 1862, coupons, May and November.
$1500 United States loan, act of July and August, 1861.
$800 Philadelphia city 6s, dated 1858, due 1884, taxable.
9 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
62 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.
47 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.
30 shares Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad.
Estate of Abraham Wilkins.
$500 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company gold loan, coupons.
$1500 U. S. 5-20s, act of March 3, 1865, May and Nov.
$7000 U. S. 5-20s, act of June, 1864, May and Nov.
$1000 West Jersey Railroad Company 6 per cent. loan, coupons.
1 share Arch Street Theatre.
Trustees' Sale.
$10,000 West Branch and Susquehanna Canal.
Executors' Sale.
1 share Philadelphia Library Company.
For other accounts:—
2 shares West Chester Gas Co.
2 shares Portsmouth (Va.) Gas Co.
1 share Chester (Pa.) Gas Co.
4 shares Orange (N. J.) Gas Co.
4 shares Cumberland (Md.) Gas Co.
1 share Metropolitan (N. Y.) Gas Co.
16 shares Continental Hotel Co., preferred.
20 shares White Horse Turnpike.
125 shares Wood Pavement Co.
12 shares Camden and Atlantic Land Co.
$10,000 Pennsylvania RR. general mortgage. Registered.
$1000 Steubenville and Indiana RR. 1st mortgage, 6 per cent.
10 shares Union Banking Co.
100 shares Northern Central RR. Co.
1000 shares Honey Comb Oil Co.
13 shares Steubenville and Indiana RR., new.
$5000 Camden and Amboy RR. 1st mortgage, 6 per cent.
10 shares Reliance Insurance Co.
100 shares Camden and Atlantic RR.
600 shares Corn Planter Oil Co.
20 shares National Bank of the Republic. 3 31 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning,
April 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [3 28 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
April 4, at 10 o'clk, on four months' credit. [3 29 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
April 6, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 3 31 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO AUCTIONEERS, No. 318 MARKET Street.

On Friday Morning,
March 31, we will sell, by catalogue, on three months' credit, 1000 cases BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, Congress Gaiters, Oxford and English Ties, slippers, etc., of City and Eastern manufacture, comprising a large assortment of ladies', misses', and children's kid, goat, morocco, and serge work.

Special attention of buyers is called to this line of seasonable goods.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods open for inspection early on morning of sale. 3 29 2t

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER,
BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street, New York.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.
Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,
THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS,
BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A WONDERFUL PUMP.

A Simple, Inexpensive, but Powerful Arrangement for Raising Water—What was Seen at Bridesburg—Fifteen Million Gallons of Water a Day from a 20-inch Pump.

A number of gentlemen, under the leadership of Colonel Barton H. Jenks, whose extensive machine-shops have contributed so much towards the prosperity and reputation of our city, were yesterday taken to Bridesburg in the miniature yacht Harold, the property of Colonel William B. Mann, to note the operation of a newly-patented compound pump. Mechanics have, from time immemorial, set their wits to work to devise an appliance to raise water at any elevation, that should be simple in its construction, economical in its operation, and comparatively cheap in its first cost. All these qualities are met in the uncomplicated though marvellously powerful pump—rather elevator—which has been produced at the works of Colonel Jenks. The pump at work yesterday may be thus briefly described:—A cast-iron pipe about 12 feet long and 20 inches in side diameter, which stands upright in a basin of water, the lower end of it resting upon an iron basket, or guard, to prevent stones and the like from passing into the pipe. From the upper end projects a nozzle to direct the stream of water as it is pumped up. Through this cast-iron pipe is run a steel shaft, upon which, at intervals of about four feet, are placed cast-iron propeller wheels, each of two blades, with an angular pitch of sixty-five degrees. Having described this much, the reader will at once discover, "in his mind's eye," the principle on which this pump works. At the top of the steel shaft is a pull eighteen inches in diameter, and run by a 10-inch belt at the rate of *four hundred* revolutions to the minute, the motor being a 22-horse power engine. Thus it was, and much to the astonishment of the party that yesterday saw it, that these two propeller wheels, running at the speed we have mentioned, discharged from the pump *ten thousand gallons of water per minute*, six hundred thousand gallons in an hour, and nearly fifteen million gallons of water per day, or just one-half of the amount supplied by all the engine pumps in the entire water works of the city of Philadelphia! The register for indicating the quantity of water raised by the pump has a paddle wheel 20 inches in diameter, with a worm gearing into an index wheel with 160 teeth. The index wheel is revolved by the passage of the current of water once in two minutes and a half, and in one minute registers the passage of 4021 inches of water. The falls is 101 inches in width, with an average depth of 5½ inches, showing the passage, as stated above, of 10,098 gallons, or over 40 tons of water, per minute. But Colonel Jenks has added another, and a striking improvement to this invention.

He has avoided the great amount of friction which would otherwise be caused by the weight of the shaft and the propellers supporting a heavy column of water, by constructing at the top of the pipe a disc, upon which rests a ring of brass, and upon this rests another disc embracing the outer periphery of the brass ring, and which is permanently secured to the propeller shaft. By means of a small donkey pump water is forced between the two discs under sufficient pressure to slightly separate them, so that the top disc, propeller shaft, and column of water are supported by the film of water between them, and thus the rotation of the propeller shaft revolving on the water causes only a very small amount of friction.

There is in successful operation at Glen Carbon Colliery now one of these compressed propeller pumps. The principle upon which it works is identical with that at work at Bridesburg. It differs, however, in this:—While the inside diameter of the pipe is but eight inches, its length is three hundred feet long, and of it an engineer says:—

"On revolving the shaft, a constant and solid stream of water flows from the elevator at the rate of 1700 gallons per minute—the propeller lifting the water on to stationary wings or blades above it, by which it is supported, and from which it is taken by the next succeeding propeller, and so on until the water is discharged, thus avoiding all valves or complicated machinery. The advantages claimed for this elevator are economy in cost and running expenses, great simplicity and durability, small amount of friction, and ability to lift large bodies of water to any height with the smallest expenditure of power. This elevator appears to be peculiarly adapted for deep mines, where large quantities of water are to be raised, and they can be made of any size or capacity."

The advantages of this pump are thus summarized:—

First. Its great simplicity of construction, having no valves, and consisting of but three pieces, pipe, shaft, and propeller.

Second. Economy, costing much less than any pump of the same power.

Third. Its enormous power. The eight-inch pump yielding 1700 gallons per minute, at a height of 300 feet; the twenty-inch pump giving 10,000 gallons to the minute.

Fourth. It sustains, with but little friction, a column of water at any height desired.

Fifth. It can be used either as a lift or force pump.

Sixth. It requires no oiling, and is adapted for all kinds of mines, quarries, breweries, dye-houses, or any place where water is an annoyance, and is especially useful for waterworks in towns and cities, as the water can be introduced by this apparatus at less expense than by any other system.

Seventh. Sand, mud, sticks, and other rubbish do not interfere with its operations.

This pump is to be brought to the attention of Councils. One thing is certain, should it be adapted to municipal purposes, that the cost of maintenance would be remarkably small, in comparison with our present heavy expenditures to keep up a supply, while the volume would be more adequate to our wants.

While the Bridesburg Manufacturing Company have the entire control of the manufacture of these pumps, the patent right belongs to the Hydrostatic and Hydraulic Company of Pennsylvania, chartered under the general laws of this State, of which company Colonel Barton H. Jenks is President.

THE CENTRE OF GRAVITY.

A Jolly Crowd of Fifteenth Amendments—Six in a Wagon and the Wagon Upsets.

Driving down Thirteenth street, near Walnut, last evening, was a frail Jenny Lind wagon, in the meagre proportions of which there were crowded six large colored men. The springs of the vehicle bore testimony to the fact that a very little more weight would render that wagon a wagon no more. The vehicle was also very top-heavy, for two of the men were standing upon the axletree, which materially added to the insecure hold the vehicle had on the ground. When near Walnut street the driver attempted to pull out of the track, and in doing so the whole concern made as complete an upset as it was possible to do. One of the men standing on the axle was plunged headlong against a tree-box. *He* was not hurt, but the tree-box *was*. The proprietor of the tree-box used the remnants for kindling-wood this morning. The head of the other negro came in violent concussion with an ash-barrel. Was the ash-barrel injured? It certainly was, for the side was crushed in, and the ashes scattered in all directions. The owner of the barrel thinks it very wrong for parties to destroy property in that way. To add to the discomfiture of the affair, the remaining inmates of the wagon were mixed up in the most inextricable confusion, and when they were disentangled they presented the most ludicrous appearance of clothes torn, bloody noses, ashes in the wool, and mud from head to heels. Singular to say, none of them were seriously injured.

THE GLORIOUS FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—Quite a number of colored citizens, in honor of the glorious day which secured to them the right to help to rule "the best Government the world ever saw," got drunk yesterday and celebrated the day with frequent pugilistic encounters. This was the exception, for the majority of our new citizens conducted themselves quite as well as white people would have done under such circumstances.

OUR NEW COLLECTOR.—This afternoon the Clerk of the United States Court will administer the oath of office to our new Collector, Hon. John W. Forney, who will to-morrow take possession of his office.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.

The Feast of Fools—Its Origin and History—Its Observance.

To-morrow's sun in its annular and annual course will bring to us once more the first of April, conspicuous in the calendar as the day upon which foolishness is particularly rife, and which by common consent has come to be known by the name of All Fools' day, perhaps after the fashion of its opposite, "All Saints' day," though it has no other official designation than the numeral of the month in which it occurs.

Concerning the occasion, the well-known Scottish bard, the Ettrick Shepherd, sings thus:—

"Hail, glorious dawning! hail, auspicious morn!
April the First! grand festival, all hail!
My soaring muse in goose-quill pinion born,
From that wide limbo sung in Milton's tale,
Hastens to pay thee love, and reverence due,
For thou to me a day most sacred art;
And I shall call around a jovial crew,
Who love and worship thee with single heart.
Come crowned in foolscap, rolling forth this day,
Hail, mighty mother, hail! hail, glorious All Fools' Day!"

From this it will be seen that at least one great poet has condescended to notice the day with all the flourish of poetic license. It may be objected that the occasion does not call for any such effusion, and that the words "Independence Day," or some such phrase, could more properly be inserted in place of "April the First;" but this only serves to show how much more the day was esteemed in former ages, and of what an ancient date the festival is.

But in this prominent mention the old-time shepherd is not alone. Other great poets have also noticed the occasion in a conspicuous manner, for what says the immortal Shakespeare? From the following extract, which every true student of that great poet will instantly recognize, the reader may learn at least one old-time method, now perhaps rather wanting in novelty, of making the luckless wight, who is not upon his guard, to play the fool for the edification of the bystanders. Here it is:—

"Call him! call him, man! And when he comes, when his foul front is from you turned, do you a scroll of words unto his tail make fast, whereon is writ *fool, fool*. That all may know his calling and his aim."

The origin of the day is so remote that no authentic account can be given of how the various practices peculiar to the season originated. Some attribute them to the Persians, whose orgies, at the time of the beginning of the year, which was then about April, resembled the tricks and fooleries of modern times. But against this explanation we have steadfastly set our face as unfair. The Persians now have the monopoly of origin of nearly all the festivals, ecclesiastical and civil, which are upon our calendar. It is therefore supposed that they originated everything in that line. If this tide of opinion, or research perhaps (so called), is not checked, we may be obliged next February also to attribute to them the observances peculiar to the 22d of that month, commonly called Washington's birthday.

Of late years the foolish practices of the season have fallen much into disuse, save among a few urchins, who are ever ready for a laugh at anybody's expense, but whose intellects are not yet sufficiently developed to produce anything new in the line of jokes; the same old "stagers" doing duty year after year, until now but few are deceived by them. A first-class "sell" on the 1st of April would be so refreshing that its effects would willingly be borne by those upon whom it might be played, but the threadbare ones in vogue, repeated incessantly, give but little pleasure to the performer, and nothing but vexation to the victim.

Nearly every other festival of the year is observed in a particular manner by some society or organization, who are especially interested. But poor "All Fools' day" has no such honor. There is no organized body of "Fools" owning to the name who in the list of toasts of their annual dinner give "the day we celebrate." This year, however, we understand this want is to be partially, at least, supplied. The day which nobody will father has at last been claimed by a class in the community whose value and importance cannot be doubted. The newsboys, those valuable little aiders of one of the world's greatest institutions, have taken the day in hand as their own peculiarly, and will celebrate it in their own peculiar manner. To this no one can certainly make objection, and if such celebration will take the place of the many less harmless tricks to which the newsboys in particular are addicted, we say it is a very good move in the right direction.

The particular features of the occasion are to be a "feed," given by all, except one, of the newspaper proprietors of the city, to the boys, in the press-room of a city newspaper establishment, and a parade of the boys and their friends, who are to march, so to speak, under the fools' banner—that is, they are to do their foolishness according to law and order, instead of every one for himself and in his own way, which has always been the rule. They will carry appropriate paraphernalia, emblems, and inscriptions, in which latter, we venture to predict, their friends the proprietors will not be forgotten. The procession, which is under the entire control of the boys themselves, and which will be conducted exclusively by officers elected from their own number, is to march from Carter's alley, a place much frequented by the profession, running east from Third street, between Chesnut and Dock streets, at eight o'clock A. M., at which time the boys will be comparatively free, being about through with the sale of the morning papers, and not yet ready for those of the afternoon. We believe his Honor Mayor Fox has been made acquainted with the particulars of the affair, and in the kindness of heart peculiar to that genial gentleman, has given orders for a squad of policeman to accompany the procession, which will pass over several of the most prominent down-town streets. A full report of all that may transpire will be found in THE TELEGRAPH of the same afternoon, which all who are at all interested in the newsboys will do well to consult.

EXPLOSION.

A Blast Pipe Explodes in Morris' Foundry.

An explosion occurred yesterday at the iron works of I. P. Morris & Co., at Richmond and Norris streets, that had it occurred at any other hour might have been attended by the most frightful consequences. The hour was at dinner time, when the workmen were absent from the shop, and at that time the blast pipe exploded with a tremendous report and a most violent concussion. Three hundred panes of glass were shattered to pieces, and all articles within reach were knocked about and heaped in the utmost confusion. The building itself was damaged to some extent.

PETTY THEFTS.—Frank Smith yesterday stole a quantity of money from the cash drawer of a store at Ninth and Clinton streets, and for this offense he has been sent to prison by Alderman Morrow.

John Hay was arrested by Officer Moore at Sixth and Alaska streets in the act of sneaking out of a store with a pair of gaiters he had stolen when inside. Alderman Hogan has sent Hay to prison.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—A policeman at Twelfth and Locust streets last night heard a man cry "Stop thief!" He saw a fellow run across the street, and ran over and caught him. Presently a man came up and accused the prisoner of stealing a watch and chain, after having beaten him. The accused was taken before Alderman Morrow, when he gave the name of James Brown. He was held to answer.

THE LATE QUEEN OF SWEDEN.—The following has been issued from the Swedish and Norwegian Vice-Consulate in this city:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 31, 1871.—Masters of all Swedish and Norwegian vessels in port are respectfully requested to wear their flags at half-mast, in memory of the late Queen of Sweden, deceased. EDW. S. SAYRES, Vice-Consul.

HORSE RUN AWAY.—A horse ran away yesterday afternoon at Delaware avenue and Walnut street. Attached to the animal was a wagon, which, coming in furious contact with a lamp-post, was demolished to diminutive smithereens. The lamp-post was snapped short off, causing the gas to escape. The remnants of the wagon finally were jammed up against an iron post, and there the frightened animal was secured.

SUBURBAN TRANSIT.

Additional Trains on the Germantown Railroad—Depot Improvements.

We learn that twenty-one additional passenger trains will be placed upon the Germantown and Norristown Railroads on and after next Monday, April 3, making a total of ninety-six passenger trains daily to and from Ninth and Green streets. Of these there will be twenty-nine trains each way between Philadelphia and Germantown, fifteen trains each way between Philadelphia and Chesnut Hill, nineteen trains each way between Philadelphia and Manayunk, and fifteen trains each way between Philadelphia and Norristown.

One train will be run to Phœnixville, leaving Ninth and Green streets at 1½ P. M., and returning from Phœnixville at 4½ P. M. The Chester Valley regular passenger train will also run via the Norristown Road to and from Ninth and Green streets, leaving Downingtown at 6·40 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 8¾ A. M., and returning, leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., arriving at Downington at 6¾ P. M. Additional trains will be run on the Plymouth Railroad, and direct connection made at Conshohocken with trains to and from Philadelphia and Norristown. There will also be a large increase in the number of Sunday trains, forty trains being run to and from Philadelphia instead of eighteen, as at present.

Important improvements are now being completed at the passenger depot, Ninth and Green streets. The ladies' and gentlemen's rooms and ticket office, with their appurtenances, are being remodelled, papered, and painted, and the entire depot arranged for the exclusive use of the passenger business. The milk business will be transferred to another building, out of the way of passengers. A greater number of the spacious and comfortable passenger cars of the Reading Railroad Company will also be placed upon the Germantown and Chesnut Hill branches, as well as on the Norristown Road as soon as the tracks on the latter are widened, which is being done as rapidly as possible.

The new depot at Chesnut Hill will front on the Bethlehem Turnpike at the terminus of the railroad. It will be built of stone, and its size on plan will be 42 by 70 feet. Besides the offices and baggage-room, it will have a hall sixteen feet wide, a ladies'-room 25 by 19 feet, and a general meeting-room 25 by 25 feet. Two broad platforms will be attached to this depot, and run 280 feet along the track, with a roof covering both platform and track, to enable passengers to get on and off trains under cover. The new depot at Germantown will front on Chelten avenue, and will be similar in all respects to the depot at Chesnut Hill, and the trains between Philadelphia and Chesnut Hill, instead of backing up to the old Germantown depot as at present, will, after the construction of the new depot, run through it, thus avoiding the detentions, etc.

REARRESTED.

A New Development of the Shooting Affray in the Sixteenth Ward—The Wounded Man Will Probably Die.

Thomas Wilson, who is charged with shooting Washington Smith, at the office of Alderman Shoemaker, some time ago, was rearrested yesterday. It will be recollected that the defendant was arraigned for a hearing before the above-named magistrate on the 23d instant, and was admitted to bail in $3000, on the certificate of Drs. George P. Oliver and E. B. Shapleigh that Smith was out of danger. Smith, for a number of days after the shooting, was in an exceedingly precarious condition, but at the time stated his improvement became so marked that Dr. Oliver considered himself justified in giving the certificate. Yesterday, however, Dr. Oliver appeared before Mayor Fox, and made an affidavit to the effect that the condition of Smith is not quite as favorable as on the 23d, and that the wounded man was in such a condition that death might ensue at any moment. In accordance with this statement, Justice Kerr, the sitting magistrate at the Central Station, was directed to issue a warrant for the arrest of Wilson, which was accordingly done. The defendant was taken in custody and incarcerated in the Central Station. A hearing of the case was fixed for this morning at 9 o'clock, at which hour Alderman Kerr was in waiting to call up the case. A letter from Dr. Oliver was received, however, stating that he could not be present at the hearing, as he was unavoidably detained with a sick patient. The case was then postponed until the hour of the regular hearing this afternoon.

SALE OF MR. MORAN'S PAINTINGS.—Mr. Edward Moran's collection of paintings, which have been on exhibition for some weeks past under the general title of "Land and Sea," were sold last evening by Mr. B. Scott, Jr., at the new art gallery of Henry W. & B. Scott, Jr., No. 1129 Chesnut street. The attendance was very large and the bidding spirited. The following are the prices realized for some of the principal works:—No. 8, "Evening at Cape Ann," $243; No. 13, "Lifeboat Going out to Wreck," $300; No. 17, "Squally Day at Newport," $325; No. 24, "Beach at Atlantic City," $150; No. 25, "Moon Rise at Nahant," $210; No. 29, "Virginia Sands," $270; No. 22, "Philadelphia from the New Park," $525; No. 36 "Outward Bound," $750; No. 66, "Storm at Mount Desert," $180; No. 71, "Low Tide," $400. The picture entitled "To the Rescue," representing the relief-ship nearing Havre, which was presented to the Relief Fund by Mr. Moran, was purchased by the Union League for $525. The frame upon this picture was presented by Messrs. J. S. Earle & Sons.

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.—Arrivals of vessels during March, 1871, were as follows:—

COASTWISE.		FOREIGN.	
Barks	3	Ships	2
Brigs	3	Barks	25
Schooners	502	Brigs	30
Sloops	565	Schooners	25
Steamers	286	Steamships	1
Barges	222		
Boats	290	Total	83
Total	1871		

FIFTY CENTS!

FIFTY CENTS!

Milton Gold Jewelry Co.

HAVE REDUCED THEIR STOCK OF SO-CALLED

MILTON GOLD

TO 50 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE, SAME AS SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR

ONE DOLLAR.

Milton Gold for

50c.! FIFTY CENTS! 50c.!

OLD DOLLAR STORE,

No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

3 30 2t8p PHILADELPHIA.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY C. McGUIGAN, a minor.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of BERNARD OWEN, guardian of the person and estate of MARY C. McGUIGAN, a minor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 3, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 32 South THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia. E. H. THARP, Auditor.

3 31 wfm5t

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Ku-Klux Debate.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Receipts of Customs.

Currency and Revenue Statements.

Evening Cable Quotations.

Important Railway Decision.

New Dominion Advices.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Receipts of Customs.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The following are the customs receipts for the week ending March 25:—

New York	$4,041,139
Philadelphia	210,227
Boston	446,897
Baltimore	136,081
Mew Orleans	176,370
Total	$5,010,714

Currency Statement.

The following is a detailed statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:—U. S. notes, old issue, $98,621; U. S. notes, new issue, $202,166,337; U. S. notes, issue of 1869, $153,833,663; one-year five per cent. notes, $134,567; two-year five per cent. notes, $46,452·50; two-year five per cent. coupon notes, $33,720·50; compound interest notes, $1,885,490; fractional currency, first issue, $4,445,060·68; fractional currency, second issue, $3,246,060·28; fractional currency, third issue, $6,389,012·56; fractional currency, fourth issue, $26,250,311·11. Total, $398,529,277·63.

Conscience Money.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a letter from New York, enclosing $110 from a party who states that in making his tax return he withheld $4400 income belonging to his wife for which he is responsible, and therefore desires to give the Government its due.

Comparative Internal Revenue Statement.

A comparative statement which has been prepared at the Internal Revenue Office, showing the receipts from the general sources of internal revenue now subject to tax for the first eight months of the present and the last fiscal year, shows a total decrease of $10,310,138.

There has been a decrease on spirits of $3,124,817, and on incomes of $4,782,666. Tobacco shows an increase of $1,373,536.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suicide of a Woman.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Mrs. Anderson, aged 23, a resident of this city, committed suicide this morning by shooting herself through the heart. No cause is assigned for the act.

Ship News.

By the arrival of the steamer Tybee we learn that the U. S. steamer Congress was at Samana March 23.

Forgery upon Governor English, of Connecticut.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Governor English, of Connecticut, offers $500 reward for the discovery of the person who sent a fictitious despatch in his name to W. M. Tweed, and explicitly denies any correspondence with Mr. Tweed during the campaign further than sending a despatch to Richard O'Gorman to his care.

Fire at Seneca Falls.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., March 31.—A destructive fire occurred this morning, originating in the engine-room of Mair's extensive barrel and heading factory. The building being wood, and filled with inflammable material, was soon a mass of flames, spreading rapidly to those adjoining. The lumber yard of J. Van Renssalaer was also destroyed. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

The French Relief Fund.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The following additional subscriptions have been made to the Chamber of Commerce French Relief Fund:—San Francisco, additional, $942 in gold; Rev. J. West, Grand Rapids, Mich., $63·55; First Unitarian Church, Portland, Oregon, $62; total received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $114,152·38; by the Produce Exchange Committee, $15,905.

The Dobbs Ferry Shooting Case.

John Scannell and Owen Gillespie, the detectives who shot John McCormack and Bryon Cavanagh at Dobbs Ferry, while they were attempting to rob a freight train on the Hudson River Railroad, were remanded to the station house to-day by Justice Cox to await the result of the injuries to the thieves.

More "Erie" Troubles.

The examination of James A. Coleman, receiver in the case of Heath-Raphael, representative of English stockholders against the Erie Railway managers and others, was commenced to-day before Kenneth G. White, master, and by consent of counsel adjourned till Monday.

In a similar case before Judge Blatchford to-day an injunction was issued restraining the Erie managers from issuing new certificates of stocks or convertible bonds until further orders of the Court, under penalty of $10,000. The injunction was granted on an affidavit of John Swann that the managers intend to issue $10,000,000 in new certificates.

Veto of the Pneumatic Railroad Bill.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Governor has vetoed the Pneumatic Tube Under-ground Railroad bill.

FROM THE WEST.

Important Railway Decision.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—The argument was concluded to-day in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Drummond, on the application of Charles E. Bill to be placed in possession of the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad. The application was refused, and the road remains in possession of Leo H. Chapman, receiver, until the rights of parties in interest shall be adjudicated.

Movements of Secretary Delano.

MOUNT VERNON, O., March 31.—The Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, has arrived here, and will probably remain some eight or ten days.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obituary.

BOSTON, March 31.—Colonel H. O. Whittimore died yesterday of consumption, aged 38.

FROM EUROPE.

Afternoon Quotations.

LONDON, March 31—5 P. M.—Consols, 98 for both money and account. American securities firm; bonds of 1862, 92¾; of 1865, old, 92½; of 1867, 91⅛; 10-40s, 89¾. Stocks firm; Erie, 19⅜; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 43⅜.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—5 P. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 7⅜d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Wheat, 10s. 10d.@11s. 4d., for No. 2 to 1; new red Western spring was 43s. 6d.

LONDON, March 31—5 P. M.—Common Rosin, 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Toronto Board of Trade.

TORONTO, March 31.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trade on the question of sending a deputation to co-operate with the Western delegation in pressing the claims of the Huron and Ontario Canal on the High Commission, it was resolved that no deputation should be sent.

Proceedings of the Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 31.—In the Senate the Postmaster-General stated that the claims of Canada for Fenian raid expenses had been submitted to the Joint High Commission at Washington. If they were not entertained the Government would press them on the attention of the Imperial Government. In the Commons, after the rejection of several amendments, the Government plan for the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion, and for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, were adopted by a vote of 91 to 70.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Jersey City Charter Repassed.

TRENTON, March 31.—The Jersey City charter has passed the Senate over the Governor's veto, by a strict Republican party vote, and will now become a law. Both houses have adjourned for the week.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The debate upon Mr. Sherman's resolution, directing the Judiciary Committee to report Ku-klux legislation, was continued.

Mr. Pool addressed the Senate in a lengthy exposition of the cause, effect, and remedy for outrages in the South. He and his ancestors were natives of North Carolina, and he claimed that the people of that State, as shown by the testimony before the investigating committee, had no complicity in these outrages, but that they were perpetrated by secret organizations. The popular voice of that State condemned them, and he (Pool) was influenced by a desire to insure peace and tranquillity among those whom he represented. One instance had been shown in the investigation in which a band of negroes, disguised in mimicry of Ku-klux, with shirts over their heads, were promptly punished for having committed depredations upon other negroes.

Their prompt punishment was due to the fact that unlike the real Ku-klux, they had no organization at their backs to protect them. After commenting upon the extensive ramifications and influence of these secret organizations, whose power was great enough to protect their members when brought to trial in the State courts, and whose avowed purpose was to overthrow the 14th amendment and the reconstruction measures. He said that if the Government designed to protect loyal citizens and execute its policy, some positive and determined demonstration on its part was necessary, else it should surrender everything to the control of the desperadoes. His opinion was that some mild but firm measures should be adopted, with the plain understanding that, if these failed, martial law would be resorted to, and the former insurrectionary States remanded to a territorial condition. A fear of martial law would prove a wholesome check upon Ku-klux.

At one o'clock an adjournment over from to-day till Monday was ordered—yeas 25, nays 14.

Mr. Pool then resumed, with an intimation that his speech would occupy the remainder of the day.

House.

On motion of Mr. Dawes a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish an estimate of the number of pounds of paper that will be required to replace the present bank circulation, and the cost per pound of the distinctive paper now used for the legal tender notes, fractional notes, and bonds prior to 1870, the amount paid per pound for paper now used, etc.

Mr. Wheeler introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of the ship William F. Storer to that of Hamilton Fish. In reply to a question he said this was merely a compliment to Secretary Fish. The bill was passed.

Mr. Shellabarger proposed that by unanimous consent the House take a recess from 4½ to 7½ o'clock this evening for debate merely. He made this suggestion because so many gentlemen desire to address the House on the bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

After a general conversation this was agreed to, and, further, that to-morrow shall be devoted to debate only.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said he did not know that he had any objection to the first section, but was opposed to the second and third sections, and gave the grounds of his dissent, particularly to that part which says that if the constituted authorities of a State shall either be unable to or shall fail in or refuse protection to the people in their rights, and shall fail or neglect, through the proper authorities, to apply to the President for aid in that behalf, such facts shall be deemed a denial of the equal protection of the law, and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the President to intervene for the suppression of such insurrection. He discussed this question in connection with the Constitution and the fourteenth amendment, and the debates which took place on the latter subject, to show that it did not confer the right to legislate for the States as to persons.

They did many things during the war which they were obliged to do, and afterwards, because of the bad influence of Andrew Johnson's administration things which would not be justifiable in times of peace. They too had passed laws which they did not dare to bring before the Supreme Court. He would again go to the very verge of the Constitution to save the nation's life, but this was not the time. In conclusion, he said he did not believe in centralism and the abolition of State lines.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, referred to an opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, who referring to our dual system of government, regarded the State and National Governments as but one whole. The States exercised their power under the Constitution in obedience to the Constitution and subject to the limitations of the Constitution, not for the purpose of destroying but enforcing that instrument. It was too late now to doubt whether Congress could by Constitutional enactment enforce the rights of the people of this nation against combinations in the States.

This right was asserted under the administration of Washington, and met his approval. In connection with his argument he referred to the act of 1795, authorizing the President to call out the militia, etc., to suppress insurrection and unlawful combinations, etc. These have been provisions of law ever since the foundation of the Government.

There might be provisions in this bill not necessary; if so, he would seek the privilege of amending it. As to the general power of Congress to legislate in behalf of all the affirmative provisions and all the express negative provisions of the Constitution he had no doubt, for the reason that it is a closed question. He quoted judicial decisions arguing the full power to protect citizens of the United States in all their rights, privileges, and immunities, and also quoted from Daniel Webster as to the exercise of the national authority. New limitations of power had been placed on the States by the late amendments to the Constitution. The first eight articles of the old amendments bound the nation, but by the new they bind the States. In conclusion he made an earnest appeal in behalf of justice, which was applauded.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—Cotton dull and tending down; low middling nominally 13⅝c. Flour dull. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn higher and receipts light; white Southern, 82@83c.; yellow Southern, 80@81c. Oats dull at 61@62c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky more firm at 91½c.

THE RELIEF.

Arrangements to Load the Storeship.

All morning the Committee on Purchases for the French and German sufferers were industriously at work buying up stores. The vessel, though not great in proportions, is quite formidable in look; for from each side the muzzles of a row of cannon peek wickedly. The Relief is a fourth-rate sailing vessel, of five hundred tons burthen, and years ago accompanied a United States squadron on an exploring expedition to Japan. This morning her commander, Captain George H. Perkins, paid his respects to Mayor Fox, having been ordered by the authorities at Washington to report to the French and German Relief Committee in this city. He stated that on Monday morning next the crew of the vessel would commence to take on stores. Relative to these Commodore Emmons, commandant at the navy yard, wrote to his Honor:—

"If there are any heavy provisions or stores, it is desirable that they be first sent and stowed, and that all freight should be distinctly marked and contents noted, so that an appropriate disposition may be made in stowage."

Those who wish to contribute money can inclose it to A. J. Drexel, Esq.; while provisions should be properly packed, marked "Gift from the City of Philadelphia," and despatched to C. J. Hoffman, No. 304 N. Delaware avenue.

The ladies of the French Bazar have ordered to-day the purchase of 1200 barrels of flour, at a cost of $8000, which are to be distributed exclusively among the French sufferers. They will issue further orders to-morrow. Each of these barrels will be thus labelled:—

"Contribution des dames du Bazar Francais de Philadelphie, Etats-Unis, aux malheureux en France."

The Purchase Committee of the General Relief Committee this morning bought 1500 barrels of flour, and these, in common with all other packages that are to be sent to the sufferers in France, excepting the above-mentioned 1200 barrels, will be inscribed:—

"Contribution de la ville de Philadelphie, Etats-Unis, aux malheureux en France."

A portion of the funds donated are to be distributed in the new German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and agents to dispose of them have been appointed. The moneys sent over will be deposited with Drexel, Harjes & Co. at Paris.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, March 31, 1871.

The demand for money this morning is moderate, except for speculative purposes, which continues quite lively. With a let up in the regular business demand there is a slight tendency to further ease. It now appears almost certain that the stringency which has been feared with the opening of April will be avoided, and that money will be abundant to meet all the requirements of business without any material advance in rates. We quote call loans at 5½@6 per cent. and commercial paper at 7@8 per cent.

Gold is quiet but steady at 110⅛@110⅜.

Governments have made a serious advance in view of the large purchases for the Treasury during April.

Stocks were quite active and steady. Sales of State 6s at 103⅞ for the first series, and at 106 for the second do. City 6s changed hands at 101⅛ for the old, at 101⅛ for the new, and at 102¼ for the ante-war do.

Reading Railroad sold in a small way at 51½, s. o.; Pennsylvania at 62 for a small lot; Camden and Amboy at 117; Norristown at 82½; Minehill at 52; and Catawissa preferred at 43⅛.

Canal shares were sought after. Sales of Lehigh at 35⅝. 16¾ was bid for Schuylkill preferred.

Miscellaneous stocks were quiet but steady. Sales of Fifth and Sixth Streets Railway at 41, and Central Transportation at 45½@46.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2800 City 6s, Old...101⅛	100 sh Read R..s20. 51⅛
$1100 City 6s, New.101⅛	8 do.........51·56
$200 do.........101⅛	44 sh Norrist'n R... 82½
$600 do. prior to '62.102¼	2 sh Minehill R... 52
$1200 do. prior to '62.102¼	20 sh Leh Nav St.. 35⅝
$600 Pa 6s 1 se....103⅞	60 sh Cen Trans... 45⅛
$2000 Cata R 7s..... 93	100 do......... 45⅝
$2900 Phila & E 7s.. 86¾	5 do......... 46
$16000 Pa 6s, 2 se.....106	50 sh Cata Prf.... 43⅛
$2000 Cong R Bs 85¾	21 sh Penna R.... 62
18 sh Cam & Am..117	59 sh 5th & 6th St... 41

SECOND BOARD.

$1600 Conn'g R Bds 86	100 sh Leh Na..s60. 35⅝
$2000 O C & A 7s... 83⅛	300 do.....b30. 35½
$3000 Leh 6s gold... 88¾	100 do......... 35⅝
$20000 U S 6s, '81.cp..116⅜	100 do.....b60. 35⅜
$30000 do.....reg.116⅛	100 do.....60d. 35⅛
$8000 Phil & E 7s... 86¾	100 do.....b60 35⅝
9 sh Cam & Am...117	440 sh Penna R..... 62¼
100 sh O C & A R.b60 47⅞	100 do......... 62⅛
30 do......... 47½	400 sh Read.....s30. 51½
25 sh 2d & 3d St.. 57	500 do.....b60. 51⅝
2 sh Far & M Bk.125	

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116¼; do. 1862, 112½@112¾; do. 1864, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1865, new, 111@111¼; do. 1867, do. 111@111¼; do. 1868, do. 111⅛@111⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115⅝@115⅞; Gold, 110⅛@110⅜; Silver, 106½@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 825@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 945@955; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 745@755.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 116⅝@116⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1864, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do., July, 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do., July, 1867, 111⅛@111⅜; do. July, 1868, 111⅛@111⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Gold, 110⅛@110⅜. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 115⅛@115⅜.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M..........110⅛	11·48 A. M..........110⅜
10·24 " 110⅛	12·00 M..........110⅛
10·49 " 110⅛	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............MARCH 31

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........50 | 11 A. M.......59 | 2 P. M.......60

SUN RISES........... 5·46	MOON SETS........... 3·10
SUN SETS........... 6·23	HIGH WATER.......... 9·57

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—The steamship Britannia, from New York, has arrived out.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, March 31.—Arrived, steamships Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall; Erin, from Liverpool; and Tybee, from San Domingo.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

St'r Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Wyoming, Wiltbank, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr Mocking Bird, Thompson, St. John, N. B., Workman & Co.
Tugs Chesapeake, Merrihew; Clyde, Duncan; Fairy Queen, Wilson; and Ella, Brammel, Baltimore, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barkentine Forressian, Wright, 63 days from Messina, with fruit and sulphur to S. S. Scattergood & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Bark Augustine Colbe, Carver, from New York.
Bark Elliott Ritchie, Pring, 9 days from Pensacola, with lumber to W. A. Levering—vessel to Souder & Adams.
Nor. bark Eliezer, Jorgensen, 65 days from Liverpool, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Schr Robert Palmer, Daboll, 10 days fm Havana, with sugar to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr Sallie C. Morton, from Potomac River, with lumber to Maule, Bro. & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Panther, Mills, from Boston, arrived at Savannah yesterday.

Captain Flynn, of bark Lady Young, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, reports:—Sailed from Liverpool Feb. 9; experienced terrific S. W. gales to the 19th, during which lost foresail and jib; had moderate weather from Feb. 19 to March 1. March 2 had fresh gales and heavy head-sea; the gale increased, till at midnight the wind blew a hurricane; barometer, 29·0; the gale continued till midnight 5th inst. On the 3d the sea made a clean breach over the vessel, washing the hands from the pumps; the ship made a great deal of water, working and straining fearfully; barometer, 28·60. On the 4th, pumped up soda ash with the water; wind changed to N. W.; cargo shifted below. 2 P. M. 5th, shipped a heavy sea, washed hands from wheel, carried away binnacle, and broke in afterhatch, forepart of cabin, and headrails barometer, 28·20; all hands at the pumps; Captain Flynn had leg badly bruised; at midnight the gale moderated, so we set lower foretopsail. Had strong gales from N. W. to S. W. during the rest of the passage. Took a pilot on March 26.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 30.—10 barges left in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light:—

H. G. Wilgus, with scrap iron, for Trenton.

H. Campbell, with logwood; City of Boston, with pipe; and Shuttlecock, with barley, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 30.—The following barges left in tow last night, eastward:—

Gif, Mayer, Nich. Childs, J. T. Hager, W. G. Lapham, M. T. Hannigan, Catharine Terrence, F. H. Parks, and Mary Shaw, all with coal for New York.

Colonel Baker, Judge Landis, and F. E. Greenman, with coal, for Wilmington.

W. D. Gill, Iowa, Late and Early, and William McFadden, with coal, for Philadelphia.

Sunshine, with coal, for Bridgeton. L. S. C.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FURNITURE,
At Your Own Prices.
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
And northeast cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts.,
Will sell you Furniture at your own prices to make room for the extensive alterations. 3 22 wfmstsp